Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865. NUMBER 214.

Wanted.

WANTED—Four-chest pedlar. Apply at 62 Clark street.

WANTED—A book-keeper, bar tender, three salesmen, two coopers, one porter, two carpenters, one engineer, one fireman, one blacksmith, one tinner, one painter, one gardener, one cook, one chambermaid, one waiter girl, one nurse girl, one seamstress, one dressmaker, and one washerwoman, at the Employment Agency, 62 Randolph street. The only reliable Agency in the city. Every article warranted to give satisfaction. CLANCY & CO.

WANTED—Help! Everybody. For 30 cents I will mail you that which you have been in search of for the last year. Address, with stamp, box 1,000, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Cash! Send address and 10 cents to Box 6000, Chicago Post Office, and receive by return mail information of money to be made in Chicago.

WANTED—A good man with $50 can secure a partnership in an honorable, easy, and lucrative business. Address "Genesee," this office.

WANTED—An owner for a pair of gentleman's horses, found on Clark street, and claimed by police officer No. 38. Call at the Second Station, Harrison street.

WANTED—To Druggists. A young man, qualified to take charge of a first class store, wishes a situation in the above line of business; by the first of March. Would be willing to go to the country. Has been in the business for three years and is highly recommended. Address for one week, 34 MADISON LOCK, Chicago.

WANTED—We want immediately a first class Traveling Salesman; one who is well acquainted with Southern trade preferred. A liberal salary will be paid for an A No. 1 man, and none others need apply. Must furnish good references as to character, ability, &c. ELDER, HOVEY & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 64 Lake Street, Chicago.

WANTED—By an American widow lady, aged about thirty, a correspondence with a gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony. Best of references required and given. Address "P. P.," Box 2415, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Immediately, eight to ten good Stone Masons at PALMER & CO.'S Quarry, Kenosha, Wis. 50 North Clark street.

WANTED—A room on the West Side, suitable for a select School. Address "P. D." Box 2880. 50 1 3t

WANTED—To rent, a genteel House of seven or eight rooms, from the first of May next. Will be willing to pay the old supreme price of Fourteen Hundred and one dollars per annum, if having such a house to rent can bear of a person. Address "Tribune" Office, Box 1870. 50 1 3t

WANTED—A Partner wanted. to enter into a permanent, good paying business. Capital required, $1,000. Inquire 62 Clark street, 1st Floor Office Room. 50 1 3t

WANTED—Two good-sized unfurnished rooms, for a family of three. An advance to pay a good price for good accommodations. Address, stating terms, &c., 51 Chicago Avenue, north of Harrison and east of State.

WANTED—Two Journeymen Tailors, at 62 W. Randolph street, Box 5477.

WANTED—Township and Ward Collectors will find it to their interest to call on us at their earliest convenience. We have a list of names with profiles who will call and leave with them a copy of the Constitution, and receive orders for the same. Liberal terms will be given. Call at 62 Clark street, 1st floor.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Van Vorse's Monthly Drops, a remedy for suppressed and painful menstruation, are unfailing. All married ladies will find both a safe and speedy relief by using them. Directions accompany each bottle, and are limited to such a set cases for which they are recommended. Price, $5 per bottle. Sold by DR. HOBART & CO., General Agents, Post Office Box 1,357, Chicago. Dr. Van Vorse's Pamphlet, containing valuable information, sent free on receipt of stamp. Sold also by DR. WILLIAM WAIT, Superintendent Agent.

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WANTED—Volunteers. We are here to call for attention of Ward and Town Committees, and Neutral Protective Union Leagues, to the Agency for procuring Substitutes. We are Soldiers' Legislative Attorneys, and have the ear of Governors and Legislatures. We are Soldiers' Attorneys, and have the ear of Generals and Secretary of War. We are Soldiers' Claim Agents, and have the ear of Paymasters and Auditors. Free transportation furnished to Substitutes. Bounties and Advertising paid. Address, with stamp, for reply, 62 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Substitutes. Recruits are wanted for the 74th regiment. Bounties of $25 and $30 will be paid. Apply at 62 Clark street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Neat two-story house, within ten minutes walk of corner of Madison street, near Twelfth street. Lot 25 feet on front on street, and 125 feet deep. Terms easy. Also, on Fourth avenue, near Polk street, very desirable lot, 25 feet front. Inquire of J. PRENTISS, 134 Randolph street, room No. 6.

FOR SALE—A two story frame house of eight rooms, and lot 25 by 125 feet, on Indiana street, near Ashland avenue. Price, $2,500. THOMAS D. RITCHIE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new dwelling house, eight rooms, three closets, pantry and store room, water and gas. One block from horse cars. Price, $3,000. Terms, $1,000 cash. Inquire of C. RICHMOND, Agent, 93 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A well furnished Cottage House, 10 South Green street, between West Madison and Washington streets, containing nine rooms, with all modern conveniences. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—Those desirable Residence Lots on West Washington street, opposite the Seeking Fare. Also Lots on southern avenue, near Twenty-second street. Also Lots on Fourth avenue, near Washington street. Also, Lots on Wabash avenue, near Thirty-first street. Also, Lots on Thirty-fourth street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Lake Park avenue, near Thirty-first street. Also, Lots on Thirty-fifth street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Thirty-seventh street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-first street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-second street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-third street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-fourth street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-fifth street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-sixth street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-seventh street, near Cottage Grove avenue. Also, Lots on Forty-eighth street, near Cottage Grove avenue. 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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SPEECH AT LOWELL.

Gen. Butler's speech at Lowell, which we have already published, must create a profound sensation. If there was any desire on the part of those removing him to quiet a difficult customer, that desire has been seriously disappointed. The order removing him has opened his mouth, and no sooner is this done than we learn he has a great deal to say, a part of which is matter which it must have required some forbearance on his part to withhold so long. We must of course make all due allowance for the fact that talking is Gen. Butler's trade as war is that of Gen. Grant. We believe, too, that Gen. Butler has picked up an extensive acquaintance with the business of fighting, and that Gen. Grant is still as ignorant as ever of the trick of talking, at least in such a manner as "to make the worse appear the better side." At present, also, Gen. Butler has been heard and Gen. Grant has not. It would not be remarkable, therefore, if Gen. Butler had succeeded in making out a strong *prima facie* case wherever difference has arisen between himself and other commanders. Nor would we assume that Gen. Butler's ability to defend himself would necessarily depend upon or require his astuteness as a lawyer. He has rendered, during the past four years, very distinguished services to his country. He has displayed qualities of character, and a range of practical executive skill in the management of difficult affairs, which would mark him as a truly great man—the peer of any man of this age—even were it conceded that his entire military career has been a failure, which it is by no means possible yet to concede. The country has not forgotten Gen. Butler's past services, though for the hour his military prospects and reputation are dimmed. When we say, therefore, that it is not surprising that Butler's speech presents a strong justification, we only affirm that the judgment and acts of a man of his caliber, even when erroneous, must have had a strong show of argument in their favor, or he would not have adopted them, and having [illegible] to be erroneous with frankness, or maintain their truth with vigorous demonstrations. In this case he has followed the latter course.

His points are:

1st. That he made the freedmen self-supporting and useful to the Government.

2d. That he adjusted and smoothed the obstacles which had previously prevented an exchange of prisoners, so that in April last, the rebels were prepared to exchange man for man for all our white men in their hands, numbering nearly 50,000, but that General Grant assumed the responsibility of stopping the exchange of prisoners.

3d. That Gen. Butler's letter of August last, basing this refusal to exchange on the negro question, was a subterfuge intended to stop, not to promote exchanges, and written by Gen. Butler for that purpose at Gen. Grant's request.

4th. That while the Army of the James succeeded in its movement against Richmond, in accomplishing all its plan, to-wit, in placing itself where it now is on the James River, the Army of the Potomac fell short of entire success. Gen. Butler says:

'I have a right to say, because now it has passed into history, that the intention with which that army set out upon its march was to move round the north side of Richmond, above Mechanicsville, strike the James river above the city of Richmond, and there forming a junction with the Army of the James, which was to move up toward Richmond on the south side of the James river, get around the city on the south side and thus cut it off.'

Gen. Butler does not inform us in what manner this "fact" had passed into history. We will explain hereafter why we can not regard it as true.

5th. That, taking all the circumstances of the first attack on Fort Fisher into consideration as they presented themselves to him at the time, he was justified in withdrawing without assaulting the fort.

6th. That while he has not met with success in some undertakings he has never sacrificed life and his failures have never been disasters.

The public have sufficient regard for Gen. Butler to wish to see him exculpate himself with honor on such of these points as do not compromise the character or reputation of Gen. Grant. Upon these the first impression will naturally be that Gen. Butler displays more boldness than patriotism.

If it be true that Gen. Grant has stopped the exchange of prisoners, he has assumed a very grave responsibility upon a question not purely military, but in the highest sense of the word political; a question upon which in some of its aspects the country might by no means entertain the same confidence in Gen. Grant's judgment that it would in reference to a purely military point. We do not accept it as true even upon the strong showing which Gen. Butler makes; and we will not express any opinion upon it until we are justified in accepting it as true; but now that the matter is broached the whole truth should be known.

The three following telegrams are copies of documents in possession of Congress:

OFFICE U. S. MIL. TEL., WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, '64—10:40 p. m.
Maj. Gen. Butler, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of Prisoners of War has been referred to me for my orders. Until examined by me, and my orders thereon are received by you, decline all further negotiations.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20, 1864.
Lieut. Gen. Grant, Washington, D. C.

Instructions in regard to exchange of prisoners received, and will be implicitly followed. I assume, however, that they are not intended to interfere with the special exchanges of sick and wounded prisoners on one side and the other now going on.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1864—9:20 p. m.
Maj. Gen. Butler, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

Receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities will send you, but send no man in exchange.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Gen. Butler's statement that Gen. Grant intended when he crossed the Rapidan to strike the James River above and west of Richmond appears to us absurd. As he began the movement striking out to the right instead of the left of Lee, and as Butler's theory would bring him on Lee's left when he arrived at the James River, it follows that to accomplish it Grant's line of advance would have to cross Lee's line of retreat between the Rapidan and Richmond. Grant must cross Lee's route either between Lee and Richmond or in rear of Lee. The first would have intercepted Lee and prevented him from reaching Richmond at all until he had attacked and defeated Grant's army. The second which would have involved a movement around Lee's left Grant had an opportunity to accomplish before he crossed the Rapidan, and after each subsequent retreat of Lee, but never once attempted. Grant could not have maintained a position on the James west of Richmond without holding also the James river east of Richmond, which would have amounted practically to surrounding the city. This is a task he has not found the number of his men equal to accomplish. In short, this statement of Gen. Butler seems utterly untenable in theory, and is without evidence. In insinuating that the battles of the Wilderness and of Coal Harbor were disastrous, Gen. Butler, as he bore no part in them, is about as good a judge as the correspondents of the leading newspapers from which he obtained most or all of his information relative to those battles. He has done himself no honor and has in no way affected the general opinion of the country by seeking to contrast the petty and ill-managed though unimportant affair of Big Bethel with Grant's stupendous ten days' conflicts in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, the most terrible battles in many respects in the world's history. One fact is certain—the Army of the Potomac has ever since known that it had whipped the rebel Army of Virginia, and the latter has fully understood the same fact. It required one mighty bloody trial of courage and endurance to take the starch out of Lee's army, previously flushed with a score of victories, so that Grant might safely calculate that henceforth the initiative in every movement would belong to him, and that his adversary would never venture out of his intrenchments.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In accordance with the Constitution, the amendment, as adopted, must be ratified by a majority vote in three-fourths of the States. The whole number of States being thirty-six, the number necessary to the adoption of the amendment is twenty-seven. The loyal States are reckoned thus: Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Connecticut, California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland.

This list makes twenty-eight States. The rebel States are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia—eight in all. Most of the Legislatures of the loyal States are in session, and special sessions of the others will doubtless be called to vote on it. Gov. Stone, of Iowa, has called a special session of the Legislature of his State. It is not probable that Delaware will ratify the amendment at present, as the Legislature is nearly two-thirds Copperhead. The Louisiana delegation is not yet admitted to seats, and, until that be done, the Legislature of that State can hardly ratify. Tennessee has no Legislature, but is preparing to elect one. The existing Legislature of Arkansas is not competent to ratify. It is believed that the amendment will pass the Kentucky Legislature. The new Democratic Senator, Guthrie, telegraphed to S. S. Cox, of Ohio, to vote for the amendment, which the latter, after much hesitation declined doing; but the influence of Guthrie, if it failed on Cox, is yet powerful in Kentucky. We feel confident that his State will "ratify" the Freedom Amendment. It may take a year to procure the endorsement of twenty-seven States, but the requisite number will, sooner or later, be surely obtained.

WIGFALL STILL FIGHTING FOR SLAVERY.

"Mr. Wigfall was not in favor of putting negroes in the army. In his opinion, the remedy was not in abolishing slavery and reducing us to the condition of St. Domingo. He (Wigfall) was fighting for slavery, and for nothing else. The patent of nobility is in the color of the skin. He wanted to live in no country in which a man who blacked his boots and curried his horse was his equal. Give negroes muskets and make them soldiers, and the next subject introduced for discussion will be miscegenation. The negro wench will be placed on an equality with our wives, our mothers and our sisters. He wanted to live in no free negro country."

Mr. Wigfall after fighting the mythical spectre of abolition in the United States Senate for a few years, seceded in order to escape wholly from abolitionism. He panted for a "homogeneous" confederacy of white proprietors and black laborers. Where labor should never insult capital by demanding wages. Where the man who blacked his boots or curried his horse should be like the boots to be trodden under foot, or like the horse to be saddled and ridden for its master's pleasure. Where puritanism should never pollute the sacred desk and where christianity should be regarded as a means of inducing christian slaves to submit to heathen owners. In such a paradise Mr. Wigfall thought to find that perfect peace which in a land where the laborer owned his own wife and children was denied him.

He has fenced in his paradise with the bones of two hundred thousand of his dupes, and yet it is unfenced. He has reduced the "Sunny South" to a land of beggary and squalor. He has set its gentlemen and chivalry to digging ditches for an uncertain and precarious livelihood, and now at last like the ghost of Banquo, emancipation, not like a grim spectre, but a living reality confronts him in the rebel Senate, demands his slaves in the name of his paradise, and assures him that the "homo- [illegible] homogeneous- ly free; that he must either acknowledge the equal rights of the man who blacks his boots or black them himself; that he must either behold a "man and a brother" in the laborer who curries his horse or have no horse to curry. This may not prove any doctrine of retribution, but it is a remarkable coincidence.

Personal.

Major Young, of the 5th Iowa cavalry, recently passed through Chicago on his way to the capital of Iowa, where he will no doubt receive his commission as Colonel of that regiment. The letters of our Nashville correspondent have made our readers familiar with several daring, cool and successful exploits of his in that vicinity, among others the affair at Duck River, on November 28th, 1864. His conduct in this affair was mentioned as "gallant and meritorious," by Major General Wilson, commanding cavalry corps, Military Division, Mississippi. Gen. George H. Thomas also, on two occasions, tenders his thanks to Major Young for his brave, energetic and prudent action in the command of independent expeditions. We also find the name of Major Young frequently occurring in connection with valuable services rendered in improving the condition of the freedmen. Backed by such evidence of the commendations of his seniors in command, and of his claims upon good and loyal men everywhere, Major Young, who entered the services as a Lieutenant, has reason to be proud of his past success, and to look for still higher honors in the future.

Letter from Gen. Wool.

A letter from Major General Wool, to a friend in New York city, in which he declares himself to be in excellent health, adds: "The rebellion appears to be tottering. To give the finishing blow, the National and State Governments should put forth all their energies to procure recruits, to fill the ranks of the only trustworthy peacemakers, viz: Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Admiral Farragut and others, equally brave and gallant."

☞ A very cunning case of smuggling on the Canadian border has recently been detected, for which the law provided no remedy. It seems that the smuggler built his house immediately upon the boundary line with an entrance from the north and another from the south. He can thus bring British or American goods into his house without paying duties to either Government, and can without detection easily pass them over to the other side.

☞ The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate a revised list of the officers of the regular army. The general officers are named in the following order: Lieutenant General Grant, Major Generals H. W. Halleck, William T. Sherman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan, George H. Thomas; Brigadier Generals Irvin McDowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, and Winfield S. Hancock.

☞ Hon. James Guthrie, U. S. Senator elect from Kentucky, says a Washington dispatch, lately wrote a letter to Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, counseling him to vote for the Constitutional Amendment, (which Mr. Cox disappointed many friends by failing to do.) If this be the fact, we may reasonably hope that Kentucky will vote to ratify that Amendment.

☞ The New York *Daily News* sadly observes that no member of Congress who has been re-elected voted against the constitutional amendment.

ITEMS.

The Kentucky Legislature is chartering petroleum companies enough to bore the whole State.

Rev. L. A. Sawyer has commenced an action against Rev. Rufus Ellis and Rev. Edmund H. Sears, for a libel published by them in the *Monthly Religious Magazine*.

Gen. Grant has ordered all embalmers of the dead to leave the Army of the Potomac.

The porcelain trade in Paris gives employment to 1,872 hands.

France is in a muddle over the encyclical letter—one of the Bishops having read it after being forbidden by the Emperor.

The boot-blacks of Springfield, Mass., are on a strike.

John Leech left five thousand sketches.

New York is troubled with small-pox and the draft.

Mazzini is plotting against Greece.

Capt. Maryatt's daughter is writing novels in England.

The first corn exchange was instituted by Joseph and his brethren.

Jonah was the first man on record who struck oil.

The Savannah ladies never have heard of "mice," "rats" [illegible] "weasels." Poor creatures!

Northern men are distinguished South by their square-toed boots.

The London one-legged dancer gets $500 per night.

The King of Greece has taken his uncle into partnership with him.

The ladies of the Fauborg St. Germain have given up crinoline.

Fort Popham, Me., now bristles with 19 cannon.

Thurlow Weed refuses the New York Senatorship.

A lamb giving way to its feelings in a plaintive cry would be an excellent subject for a bas-relief.—[*Punch*.

They tell of property in the oil regions which a short time since sold for $50 per acre and now brings $10,000 to $20,000 per acre.

There are five young kings in Europe in want of wives, viz: Bavaria, Greece, Orange, Sardinia and Russia.

Four hundred newspapers have died within the last eight months in consequence of the exorbitant price of paper.

The Prussian Minister, Bismarck's, regular breakfast is said to be half a lobster, two bottles of wine, a piece of cheese and bread in proportion. Poor man!

A lady skater in Philadelphia lately fell upon the ice, with the hands extended to break the fall, just as a swift skater was gliding past. He could not check his speed, and one of his sharp skates cut off three of her fingers.

Utter deafness speedily cured was never so well defined as in Hood's tale of a trumpet:

There was Mrs. F.,
So very deaf,
She might have worn a percussion cap,
And been hit on the head without hearing it snap.

The Horse Railway Swindle.

[From the Whiteside Ill. Sentinel.]

They are having quite exciting times in Chicago just about these days over a bill that has just passed the Legislature extending the city railway charters to ninety-nine years, instead of twenty-five, the time granted by the present charter. The TRIBUNE pitches in with a relish in opposition to the bill, calls it an outrage and a fraud upon the rights of the citizens, and berates the originators of the bill and some of the Cook county members of the Legislature in pretty round terms. That model of conservatism, and native modesty, the *Journal* is on the fence, as usual, until it finds out which side of a question is to become the most popular. Being a matter of no special interest to us, we have not paid sufficient attention to it to be able to speak understandingly, but when a corporation that has already twenty years of an unexpired charter comes forward and asks the Legislature for an extension to ninety-nine years, we think there is pretty good grounds for suspicion.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's Veto Message—Hill, of Menard—The National Watch Company—The Case of Contempt.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Feb. 3, 1865.

HORSE RAILROAD.

The veto message of Gov. Oglesby on the Chicago Horse Railway bill created great fluttering among the friends of that measure, as it was read in the House of Representatives yesterday. It was not unexpected to them. The whisperings became loud and deep several hours before its advent that it was impending. The message is unanswerable in every point on which it condemns the attempted outrage upon the rights of the people of Chicago, and no man can vote for the measure to-morrow against the veto of the Governor, under the plea of ignorance of the exact character of the powers which it will confer upon the men who own it and are trying to force it through the General Assembly. This plea of ignorance has excused our Representatives once, but it will not again. If they again go for it they must look for the plank which they vainly suppose may save them from going down the dark river of political oblivion. The friends of the measure have been very busy with the members to-day, to prevent a break in their ranks. Little Fuller and Wabash Goudy are very busy with the Copperhead members of the Senate and House, and it is whispered in the "market place" (the lobby) where men (not cattle) are bought and sold, that they have secured every copperhead, with perhaps one or two exceptions, in the latter house, for the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto. To say nothing of other influences the single desire to defeat Gov. Oglesby, and to injure the Union party by placing this odious measure upon their shoulders, is a sufficient motive for the Copperhead party to support the obnoxious bill. They well understand that the measure is odious to the best interest of Chicago, and that any man [illegible] who sustains it, will be politically and morally condemned by the people. This condemnation will open a new and decided political advantage to the Copperheads, one which they will not be slow to seize upon and employ to the damage of the Union party. The friends of the horse railway swindle are talking confidently of succeeding, and their paid Attorneys boast the thing is fixed beyond doubt. Perhaps they are right, but I hope not. The message will come up for final action to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and the result will probably reach you as soon as this letter.

HILL OF MENARD.

Quite a respectable young man, by the name of Hill, who comes to this floor from Menard county, from his seat in the House yesterday, called the correspondent of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE some hard names, such as "hireling scribbler, etc. I am very sorry that the lad feels hurt, because I reported his speech on the soldiers' suffrage bill. It is true I did not employ as many words in my report as he did in his speech; but then I think I gave the pith of the thing; and that, considering that it went by telegraph, ought to have satisfied him, even if he be an ambitious young man, which I am informed by his friends is the case. If I made any mistake in the speech my excuse is this, that Master Hill has the capacity of employing a larger number of words, to express a smaller aggregate of ideas, than any young man who has challenged my observation for ever so many years. If I failed to trace his meaning in the miry and sinuous course of his mouthings, I find myself in acknowledged sympathy with full two thirds of the members of the House. Go to, Master Hill, don't say "hireling" again, as referring to soldiers or this correspondent, and I will never print one of your speeches again. Say it is a bargain.

NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY.

Among the bills now before the General Assembly to become a law, is one incorporating the "National Watch Company." The corporators are Benjamin W. Raymond, Joseph T. Ryerson, Philo Carpenter, Thomas S. Dickerson, Howard Z. Culver, George M. Wheeler, and Benjamin F. Lawrence. The factory of this company is to be located at Elgin, while the business headquarters will be at Chicago. The company, by the charter, will have power to manufacture, purchase and sell watches, clocks and jewelry. The watches are to be manufactured by the same description of machinery, material, etc., as have been employed by the "National Watch Company" of Massachusetts. In fact, some of the best workmen, including S. C. Bartlett, whose name is on many of the best Waltham watches, were formerly employed in that concern, are connected with this new company. The capital stock of the company is not to exceed $500,000, and I hear that about $200,000 have already been taken in $1,000 shares. This will prove a new and important interest, in the manufacturing economy of Chicago, and will, undoubtedly, prove abundantly successful.

"CONTEMPT."

Considerable interest was excited in both Houses of the General Assembly yesterday, by the fact that a resolution was offered in each, by the Chairman of the Senate and House Penitentiary Committees, to have Charles H. Read, your popular State's Attorney, brought before the General Assembly for a contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the Penitentiary Committees, touching the corruption fund used in the General Assembly two years ago to carry the present Penitentiary lease bill through the Senate and House. An attempt was first made to have the alleged contempt referred to the Judiciary Committee, but that having failed, Mr. Read was brought before the Senate, and the Clerk of the Penitentiary Committee required to read questions propounded to Mr. Read, and to which he refused an answer. Mr. Read was allowed to respond to the charge of contempt. He based his refusal to answer the questions simply on the confidential relations existing between client and counsel; that professional honor and all precedent demanded that his lips should be sealed, and that no authority could compel him to deviate from the universal rule among counselors. The subject was discussed at great length by Senators Ward, Metcalf, Vandeveer, McConnell, Green, and others, and on a final vote on the question being taken, it was decided by one majority that Mr. Read's answer was sufficient, and he was consequently purged from "contempt" and discharged. Mr. Read has been summoned to appear before the House of Representatives this morning at ten o'clock, to answer to the same charge.

There is much feeling, and a divided sentiment here, upon this question. The Penitentiary Committee feel that if the decision of the Senate is to be sustained, that they might as well close their labors at once, and let the swindling go on. If two men, while engaged in swindling the State, swindle each other, and a suit follows, wherein one swindler is the plaintiff, and the other defendant, the counsel employed by the plaintiff is debarred from divulging not only the secrets of his client confided to him, but also the secrets of the defendant, who is in no manner his client, but simply comes before the counsel at the counsel's request for a settlement, and when the matter is arranged to prevent an ugly exposition, makes the same exposition of the matter as the plaintiff did. This is the law, as laid down by the Senate yesterday. It has never been known to lawyers before that the secrets of a defendant in a suit are to be held sacred by counsel for plaintiff.

HIC HOC.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Hood's Army Dwindling Away—Not over 16,000 Men in Arms.

Important Political News—Alabama Commissioners Visiting Washington.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 1, 1865.

Intelligence from Alabama, which I received through a perfectly reliable channel yesterday, is of a more encouraging character, in a political and military point of view. Dick Taylor's, (late Hood's) army is dwindling away and disbanding with great rapidity. Discontent is not confined to the ranks, but extends to officers carrying the title of General, and so general is the demoralization that it is impossible to prevent desertions. Since the 15th of December last, forty-five commissioned officers and 1,831 privates have reported themselves to the Provost Marshal's office at this place, and been released on taking the oath of amnesty; and other posts have released hundreds. In addition to this the woods of Alabama are full of deserters, and they are in constant communication with Union men within our lines, and from the latter I learn that these deserters are thoroughly organized and determined to protect themselves, and that they are anxious to make terms with the national government. That they could come in and take the amnesty oath they know, but they have families beyond our lines, and they feel it their duty to stay and protect them. I have it from the very best authority that Dick Taylor's force, including all the troops between the Mississippi and the Chattahoochee, is reduced below 16,000. Our forces can take Montgomery, Selma and Mobile at any time, but the roads will hardly permit an immediate advance, although one will be made soon.

But bright as it is to military prospect, the political is still brighter. In my last letter I gave you some facts relative to movements among the Alabamians; but since it was written, I have learned others of the highest importance and significance.

The reports going the rounds a short time since that commissioners for the State had visited the President, is strictly true, though they did not come from the Government. They were, however, authorized to visit Washington, by a secret association, embracing at least two-thirds of the people of the State, and who are resolved to overthrow the rebellion, at the earliest moment possible.

A large number, but not a majority, of the members of the Legislature of the State, are members of the association, and they will make themselves heard from. Nor is the organization one of civilians and deserters alone, but embraces more than two-thirds of the Alabamians in Hood's old army, and among the number is the famous Rhoddy himself. Upon this point my information is positive. A week since that officer had with him several prisoners from our cavalry, and he called them together, and told them that henceforth he was their friend; that they might return to their regiments, and that he would guard them to the lines, and that he required no parole of them.

Col. Warren, of Rhoddy's command, and a member of the Alabama Legislature, have been allowed to go South to attend at the State capital, and in conjunction with other influential men, endeavor to induce Governor Watts to negotiate for the return of the State to the Union, and in case that official refuses, *then look for a revolution*. The people have fully weighed the responsibility of the situation, and they are determined to end the rebellion so far as their State is concerned, and they will be backed by 40,000 Union cavalry and fair force of infantry, though not half that number will be needed.

The family of W. R. Smith, late rebel Congressman from the Tuskaloosa District, is in our lines; and it is understood that he himself is in close communication with the Unionists, and that he approves of their plans. Rely upon it, the storm will soon burst, and then woe to Jeff. Davis, and all the leaders of the rebellion who remain intractable.

It is believed, though I have no positive intelligence on the subject, that the secret organization to which I have referred, extends all over Georgia and Mississippi; and that when the summer elections come off, they will control the ballot boxes, if they do not before forcibly depose their stubborn, traitorous Governors, and substitute Union men in their stead.

I think that Gens. Thomas, and Grant are looking for the most important results to follow these movements, on the part of the people; as also does President Lincoln and his Cabinet.

MRS. FOOTE.

Mrs. Foote arrived here last night, and reported to Gov. Johnson. Her story is identical with that telegraphed all over the country, just after her arrival at Washington, and need not be repeated here. She looks well, and was cordially received by her friends. She says that her husband will try to visit this city on parole, to examine into the situation and to act as his constituents shall desire. Those who know the blustering Foote predict that he will be making Union speeches in less than a month. However, he is a man "of no consequence" anyhow, and no one cares what position he takes.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

A Speech from Old Abe—Remarks by Henry Ward Beecher.

[From the Baltimore American, Feb. 5.]

President Lincoln was serenaded Wednesday night about eleven o'clock by the Missouri delegation, headed by H. F. Blow, who wanted to congratulate him on the passage of the amendment to the Constitution. In the course of his remarks, the President said he supposed the passage of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States, which passed the House Tuesday, was the cause of this greeting. It was the cause of great congratulation to him, and he supposed it was to those present. He believed the Administration had done its duty, and it now remained for the people and their legislatures to do their duty. What he himself had done, he believed he was able to stick to. [A voice: "You have always done that."] He understood Illinois had to-day passed the law abolishing slavery in the United States, and Maryland, he understood, was about half through, but he believed Illinois was a little ahead.

He believed that it was very fitting, and that it would be the winding up of the present troubles. The emancipation proclamation had been in force for nearly two years, and many had escaped from the South and were enjoying its benefits, not a few having joined arms with us. The amendment left nothing behind it, and was the consummation of the great game they were playing.

The President then introduced Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who made a most appropriate and thrillingly eloquent speech.

Mr. Beecher said he could not presume to speak were he not a good and loyal citizen; and having received the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, in strict subordination he would obey.

In his wildest dreams, seven or eight years ago, he had never expected that he would one day stand in the window of the White House at Washington, and address a crowd of loyal Missourians who had come to congratulate the President of the United States on the passage of an act proposing the abolition of slavery. [Applause.] The days of miracles have not passed, for a miracle has been accomplished in this matter. Where has there ever been an act done which will so redound to the honor of a people as this act? Where could be found another people who would have done it so judiciously, so temperately and so well as the people of this country? And while the soldiers in the field have been doing their duty, the people at home have not been idle, and they will not be upon the question of abolishing slavery. [Applause.] The nation had done its duty, and it will be done in the States. [Applause.] It will be done in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and probably in Massachusetts. [Laughter.] It will be done in Connecticut and Rhode Island and New York, but it won't be done in Illinois.

Voice—Yes, it will.

Mr. Beecher—No, sir; it is done already. [Laughter and applause.] It will be done in Michigan and Wisconsin. [Applause.] Will it be done in Kentucky?

Voice—Yes it will; Henderson says so.

Mr. Beecher—Then if Mr. Henderson says so, it will; and if it is done in Kentucky, there is hope that it will be done in New Jersey and Delaware. [Laughter and applause.]

But, continued the speaker, it must be done everywhere. Slavery must be abolished; it is abolished. [Applause.] Here were many millions of people who four long years ago played for a great stake. They have lost, and let them now take the end of the game. [Applause.] Each will now get the reward of his own labor without distinction of color. All are interested that each man shall be master of his own work, and each man shall receive the fruit of his own labor. If we could have got at the subject it should have been done before. The rebellion opened the way, and the best thing we could do has been done, and the amendment will benefit Missouri immediately, for no State was ever more weighed down by this "old man of the sea" than was that great State. [Applause.]

The speaker then pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Missouri, and said the old States must look for Missouri, with her immense resources, bids fair to outreach them all. [Applause.] If God pleased, the speaker continued, he would one day travel over every State of the South, and would preach in Charleston, [applause], Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and in St. Louis. [Applause, and voices, "come now," "you can do it now."] And when that day arrived, he could preach the Gospel and not be hung for it. [Great applause.] Mr. Beecher concluded by saying that he could not wish his hearers many happy returns of the day, for such a cause for gratulation would never come again. [Loud applause.]

How Gen. Butler was Stopped in His Exchange of Prisoners.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1865.

Gen. Butler, on taking command of the Department of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, found that the important business and sacred duty of exchanging prisoners had fallen on our side, first, into a wrangle about an alleged false count, and after into a personal quarrel, tremendously maintained with pen and ink. He succeeded in getting the business thus fooled with transferred to himself, and immediately went to work to exchange the thousands of Union soldiers languishing and dying in the rebel slaughter pens. Commissioner Ould was able and crafty, and in possession of the advantages of position. But to all who knew Butler's tact, patience, sagacity and persuasiveness, it was not a wonder to see the resumed negotiations ripen suddenly into a long and friendly conference inside of Fortress Monroe, between the rebel agent and the "Beast" that had been outlawed by the rebel Government. At this conference the jam of difficulties in which Meredith on our side and the Richmond authorities on the other had got the subject of exchanges, was disentangled and set free.

Butler put the exchanges in motion—silent as to his purpose about the negro, making no obstructive point of the negro, but inexorable as death in his determination about our black soldiers, prisoners of war, and inexorably faithful to every one of them. It was his plan to exchange white soldiers for white soldiers, officer for officer, civilian for civilian, till he had got the last of our White Unionists out of the jaws of the Southern death, and the gates of the rebel hell. We held in round numbers 90,000 of their men—they 50,000 of ours. Of these, 1,000 say, were black. Generally they had been handed over to their former owners by the Confederate Government, and were at labor as slaves, or had been sold at public auction, or were at work under guard and with ball and chain, constructing rebel fortifications. It was Gen. Butler's purpose, declared at the time to some of his friends, when the exchange had drawn out all our white prisoners, and Commissioner Ould should say: "What shall we do about the balance of our men in your hands?" to reply: "I will exchange black men against white men, till I get back all our negro soldiers." Ould, of course, would have refused. It was Butler's purpose then to demand this exchange. It was his purpose to force it. If Ould, under the instructions of Jeff. Davis' Government, had determinedly declined to exchange the negroes, or had dodged their exchange by representing that it was impossible to recover and deliver them, scattered as they were all over the South, it was Butler's resolute purpose to transport all the remaining rebel prisoners in the United States to Illinois, and to set them to hard labor in digging the Illinois Ship Canal to connect the Atlantic with the Mississippi.

This just, this humane, this faithful, this wise policy, which would have saved the lives of 20,000 of the bravest and best men in the Northern and Western States, dead now of starvation and heart-breaking—this policy which was the right of the black race, our duty to the white race, and the sacred policy of our cause was broken off, was forbidden, was suppressed!

On somebody or other, in civil or military authority under this Government, rests the horrible responsibility of determining that it was cheaper and better to let our 50,000 prisoners rot, freeze, starve and die, than to let out 50,000 rebel prisoners, whom, in our disgustingly mawkish philanthropy, we were fattening and pampering in comfortable barracks, to go back into the rebel armies, and fight us over again.

☞ The Cape Ann *Weekly Advertiser* publishes the following letter, which was received by the Surgeon of the Hampton Hospital at Fortress Monroe:

"To the Surgeon in charge of Hampton Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

"DEAR SIR: In the month of October last I came to your hospital and removed the body of my son. I purchased a new coffin for him, and left the other in your dead-house. I wish to know if Government allows anything for the old coffin; if so, I wish you would forward me the amount.

Yours, etc.,"

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Late Peace Conference.

THE CONFERENCE A TOTAL FAILURE.

Legislative Proceedings at Springfield—Passage of the Horse Railway Bill by the House.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Explanation of the President's Personal Presence—The Rebels Listen to Nothing Short of the Recognition of their Independence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Mr. Seward reached Fortress Monroe in advance of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen, they were at once invited to an interview, and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to proceed to Washington for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President. Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject. The Commissioners pressed with considerable pertinacity for leave to visit Washington and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them in consequence of Mr. Blair's assurance that they should have a personal interview with President Lincoln. Mr. Seward assured them that this pledge should be fulfilled, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. After Mr. Lincoln's arrival, the conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good-tempered throughout. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President—on their's by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part. The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their Government, and at the outset and throughout the conference, declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war, except on a basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, as a preliminary condition. The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever, in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government, might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests or wounding to the pride of the southern people; but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for one moment from their demand for recognition. They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the conditions which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace. President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question; that the United States could stop the war and arrest, even temporarily, the movement of its armies, only on the condition precedent that the authority of the National Government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States; this point conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but, without that recognition, the war must go on. All the conversation between the respective parties came back to this radical and irreconcilable difference; neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position, and therefore the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure.

Upon separating, it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that the attitude of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place.

The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory, and the feeling was unanimous and earnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in defense of the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the Government.

As you know the source of this dispatch, I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—It is reported and believed that since the President's return he has related to the Cabinet the particulars of the conference with the rebel Commissioners, and they all endorse his course. No official action has, however, been taken.

To-day's *Chronicle* says: "Stephens, Hunter and Campbell have before this laid their case before the Southern people, and these people have heard, or must soon hear, that their leaders would consent to nothing but the recognition of the rebellion. We are of course unable and unauthorized to say how much Mr. Lincoln was willing to concede. The only condition to an honorable peace seems to have been declined by the rebel Commissioners, that condition being the restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to all the laws of Congress."

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Those in position to know the real facts of the recent peace conference, look upon the result as being very far from a failure. It is impossible for Mr. Lincoln to say to what extent the negotiations have failed or succeeded until a reply to the report of Stephens and his associates is received from Richmond."

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Chicago Horse Railway Bill Passed the House Over the Governor's Veto—Nominations by the Governor—Other Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 6.

HOUSE.

The hour for the special order to consider the veto of the Chicago Horse Railway bill having arrived, Mr. Joslyn called the attention of the Speaker to the fact. The Chair announced the question to be, "Shall the bill now pass, notwithstanding the veto?" At 12 o'clock no vote had been reached. An animated discussion is in progress. Mr. Stevenson is now speaking. Each speaker occupies his full time—thirty minutes. The arguments are the familiar ones, which both sides have used since the passage of the bill. The lobbies and galleries are full of Chicago men, principally lawyers and property holders.

The case of Charles H. Read, for contempt in the Penitentiary matter, came up at 9 o'clock as a special order, in the House. It was postponed till 11 o'clock. The hour having passed, it goes over till to-morrow.

SENATE.

The following bills have passed: Incorporating the Empire Mining Coal Company; the Franklin Insurance Company.

Mr. Lindsay called up the Agricultural College bill, locating at Urbana. Mr. Ward made a vigorous speech in opposition, resting his objections on the ground of injustice to the northern part of the State in its distribution of scholarships, allowing only one to each county. He moved to commit the bill in order to its amendment. Mr. Cohrs opposed the passage of the bill for reasons demonstrated by Mr. Ward. His county he represented had offered $300,000 for its location—Tazewell.

Mr. Metcalf could not vote for the bill, because it allows blacks to go to the school.

Mr. Hewson is now (at 12 o'clock) speaking against the bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 6—1 p. m.—The Chicago Horse Railroad bill has passed the House by the following vote:

Yeas.—Barnsback, Barrett, Bond, Bryant, Burnett, Cook, of Woodford, Cooper, Curtiss, Dane, Decius, Deickman, Dolton, Ford, Gobble, Holyoke, Hopkins, Huntly, James, of Fulton, James, of Monroe, Jones, Joslyn, Kirby, Lake, Logan, Looney, Mann, McIntyre, Middlesworth, Miller, of Logan, Miller, of Richland, Morgan, Murrill, Morse, Murphy, Neece, Patton, Paine, Perry, Platt, Randall, Redmond, Saltonstall, Sharon, Shelby, Simpson, Smith, Spink, Springer, Stevenson, of Marion, Ward, Webb, Wike, Wood, Yeaman.

Nays—Brown, Childs, Cook, of Cook, Corwin, Dunn, Henderson, Hill, Isham, Johnson, Lloyd, Martin, McCoy, Miller, of LaSalle, Miller, of Washington, Niles, Noble, Pinckney, Stevenson, of Cook, Strevells, Strong, Thomas, Tincher.

Yeas, 55; nays, 23.

The Governor sent into the Senate the following nominations:

Commissioners of the State Penitentiary—Wm. H. Hanna, of McLean; Andrew Shuman, of Cook; Robert E. Logan, of Whiteside.

State Board of Education—R. G. Roots, of Perry county; I. H. Foster, of Perry; Thomas J. Turner, of Stephenson; J. H. Foster, of Cook; C. P. Taggart, of Peoria; Walter J. Mayo, of Edwards; K. N. Fell, of McLean; T. R. Seal, of Champaign.

The nominations were confirmed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fessenden About to Retire—His Successor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs: "It is understood that Mr. Fessenden's retirement from the Treasury Department will take place within a few days, and it is confidently predicted, I believe truly, that his successor will be from the city of New York. In the present condition of the finances, and with the certainty that the war is now to be carried on with renewed vigor and determination on both sides, this becomes a question of very great importance."

FROM CINCINNATI.

Conflagration—Shocking Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Hill & Hulbert's commission warehouse, and the Allegheny House, on Water street, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $30,000; insured.

Up to last evening eight bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the train on the Marietta and Cincinnati road, but so badly burned that few can be recognized. It is supposed that there were but fifteen passengers on the train at the time of the accident.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1865.

The peace-bubble has burst, Gold has advanced and the interested in high prices breathe freer. Whether or not the commercial public will have learned a lesson during the recent panic, remains to be seen; but to those who may think that Gold will now run up to 250 or higher, and that wheat, pork, &c., will follow, we have a word to say. Gen. Sherman is now marching on the Atlantic coast with an army of veterans who have never known defeat—that Lee is shut up in Richmond, unable to move a step—that Hood and his army have been vanquished, and are in danger of being wholly annihilated by Gen. Thomas and his forces in the Southwest—and that the "Confederacy" is a mere shell, which may be crushed to atoms by the first grand combination that is made. The peace mission of Mr. Blair has failed; but the mission of Gen. Sherman will produce more "peace" than a dozen embassies, and he and his army never fail. We would therefore warn our readers from being misled by the temporary excitements in the markets produced by the "bull" interest in Wall street, and act still on the presumption that, although Gold is higher to-day than it was four days ago, that we are nearer "peace" now than we were then.

To-day there was an improved feeling in the tone of the produce markets, and in some instances a slight advance was gained, but there was a lack of activity. Buyers were timid and acted as if they expected a decline almost every minute.

The demand for money was more active, and in some instances the banks showed a more liberal spirit, but generally they refused to discount produce or pork paper. The rate is unchanged, viz: 10 per cent per annum, but the street rates are firm at 2@3 per cent per month.

The supply of exchange is still very light and the market is firm at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 212, and closed at 4 p. m. at 212¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:00	213	1:00	213
10:30	213½	2:00	212¾
11:00	[illegible]	2:30	[illegible]
11:30	[illegible]	3:00	[illegible]
12:00	[illegible]	4:00	212¼

Here the market opened at 210, rallied to 212, declined to 211, and closed at that quotation. The business on the street was light, but on the Stock Exchange there was considerable activity. Silver was nominal at 195@198, with light offerings.

Government Bonds were firmer. Five-Twenties were in good request at 109@109¼, with sellers at 109½. Ten-Forties were firm at 101 buying and 102 selling. In New York Governments were firmer all round.

—Dr. William Elder, of the Treasury Department at Washington, and a statistician of high reputation, is now delivering a course of lectures on the Debt and Resources of the country, on Taxation, Wealth, &c., before the Board of Trade and other commercial and mercantile bodies in the city.

—The bill authorizing the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal has passed the House of Representatives, and it is now before the appropriate committee of the Senate. As it will depend very much on the report of that committee whether or not the bill will pass the Senate, we suggest that the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association, and other commercial bodies in the city, appoint a committee to go to Washington and lay before the Senate Committee the plans which were formerly agreed upon, the estimates of the cost, &c., and also to show the military and naval advantages to be gained by the completion of the enterprise. The work is now more than half done, and if our citizens will only take the matter in hand earnestly and vigorously, we think the Senate will do its part. The President having already recommended the consideration of the project, will have no hesitation about signing it.

—We call the attention of our monetary and commercial readers to the advertisement in another column of Henry Greenbaum & Co., stock and gold brokers. The firm is represented on the Stock Exchange by Mr. Henry Greenbaum, and from long personal acquaintance with him, we have no hesitation in recommending him as perfectly reliable and prompt in everything he undertakes; and his experience in this business gives him advantages which but few possess. The business of the firm is confined strictly to commissions and they offer the rare inducement of advancing on margins to their customers. They take orders to buy or sell stocks, gold, exchange, &c.

—Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean have been appointed Agents by Jay Cooke, for the 7-30 Loan in the Northwest. They will make liberal arrangements with dealers.

—We trust Congress will pay no attention to the petitions sent from New England against the passage of the Bankrupt Law, now before the Senate, but pass it. On no account should it be delayed beyond the present session. The arguments against it are not put forth by business men, but by misers, money-lenders and usurers. The Chamber of Commerce of New York have passed resolutions in favor of the bill, and every practical man knows that we ought to have a law for the release of honest debtors. Under the present state of affairs the machinery of trade is clogged by unfortunate creditors who are prevented from doing anything to benefit either themselves or their creditors.

—The fever in oil stocks continues to rage unabated in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other places of less note. Thus far, Chicago has escaped; but within the past two or three weeks considerable interest has been manifested in them even here. Various companies have agents here, with maps, charts, bottles of nasty oil and long lists of dividends—to be declared as soon as "ile" is struck. On this subject the Pittsburg *Gazette* has the following:

Less than ten years ago it was doubtful if one hundred thousand dollars were, at any time in circulation in the country contiguous to Oil Creek. Now, it is not an uncommon thing for a million of dollars to change hands in a single week. That sterile, out-of-the-way, unattractive district has become the scene of gigantic speculations. Fortune seekers from all parts of America and Europe are attracted to this quarter. On every train of cars you see them crowding, rushing, to the land of derricks. From railway termini they scatter, some on rickety coaches and wagons, some on rickety horses and possibly on their own rickety legs, in search of some spot where the greasy substance may shower down upon them untold millions. In this rush and scramble we need not wonder if some come out poorer than they went in. Most of them are "going it blind." Hundreds of sharp adventurers from the great cities, who fancy themselves familiar with all the business wisdom of the times, will wake up some fine morning to the chilling fact that they have been "taken in and done for" by the unsophisticated denizens of oildom, who know nothing of the mysteries and tricks of the moneyed men of Gotham and other noted cities where currency is often so amusing. This oil fever cannot always last. Of course the owners of productive wells will continue to make money. But the hundreds who are gambling in oil territory, who go about "leasing" and getting "refusals" and all that "sort of thing," will find, as we admit that "fools are not all dead." Gambling in oil, or rather in territory where oil is undeveloped, or exists only in imagination, has become a mania; and very many who are now building oily castles in the air, will see them end in smoke, just as the oil did in the days when the Senecas set the river on fire.

—The New York *Tribune* of Friday says that capitalists are afraid to touch produce paper, and all notes representing goods, which can be produced cheaper with low priced gold. In many leading articles there is a large increase over 1864 in the amounts held, and a further decline in prices will discredit a good deal of paper now ranking as fair. For instance, the monthly tables show that the stock of pork at New York and Brooklyn is now 155,000 packages, against 88,000 at the same time of last year; and of beef 137,000 packages, against 107,000 in February, 1864. The stock of tobacco is 22,600 hhds, against 24,800 on February 1, 1864, and 18,200 at the same date, 1863. Molasses also show a large increase in the stock on hand; and the stock of breadstuffs is estimated to largely exceed that of the same period of last year. The same facts will hold good in other departments.

—In Philadelphia the money market continues easy and capital abundant at 6 per cent on call. Commercial paper is selling at 9@10 per cent.

—The following is an abstract of the last quarterly return of the National Banks of the United States:

OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 31.

Abstract of quarterly report of the National Banking Association of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of January, A. D. 1865, before the commencement of business on said day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$166,721,680.45
Overdrafts	427,867.59
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	4,083,226.79
Expense account	1,053,725.34
Premiums paid	[illegible]
Remittances and other cash items	[illegible]
Due from National banks	[illegible]
Due from other banks	[illegible]
U. S. bonds and other U. S. securities	176,578,750.00
Bills of other banks	[illegible]
Specie	4,481,937.61
Other lawful money	72,535,[illegible]
Other items	[illegible]
Aggregate	$512,568,666.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$135,618,874.00
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Notes in circulation	66,769,375.00
Individual deposits	183,479,636.98
United States deposits	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to other banks	[illegible]
Other items	[illegible]
Aggregate	$512,568,666.68

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

COPPER STOCKS IN NEW YORK—FEB. 3.

	Bid.	Askd.		Bid.	Askd.
Aztec	[illegible]	8	Knowlton	[illegible]	6¾
Canada	[illegible]	1	Mendota	5	[illegible]
Evergreen Bluff	[illegible]	10	Merrimac	[illegible]	5
Flint Steel River	12	13	N. J. Consol	10	50
Hilton	[illegible]	2½	Norwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	5			

BIDS FOR MINING STOCKS IN BOSTON—FEB. 3.

Canada	¾	Isle Royale	13
Central	35¼	Minnesota	20
Copper Falls	29	Franklin	50
Quincy	99½	French Creek	no bid
Huron	no bid	Rockland	11

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA—FEB. 3.

The market for Oil Stocks continues dull and irregular, without much disposition to operate, and in some cases, prices ruled a little lower. No sales of Tack Petroleum; $3.00 bid, $3.50 asked. The closing quotations were as follows:

Cornplanter	$5.37	Caldwell	$5.87
Eldorado	1.62	Oil Creek	4.12
Oil Basin	9.50	Dalzell	4.12
Maple Shade	24.12	Curtin	14.75
Perry	2.25	Noble & Delamater	5.12
McClintock	3.87	Egbert	3.50
Cherry Run	12.50	Densmore	4.84

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

FIRST BOARD.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1865.

The following were the sales at the morning session:

SALES AT THE MORNING BOARD.

1,500	at	213	5,000	"	211
1,000	"	213	5,000	"	211
1,000	"	213	10,000	" s 15	212
1,000	"	213	5,000	" s 15	212
2,000	"	213	2,000	"	212½
1,000	"	213	1,000	"	212
5,000	"	213	1,000	"	212½
3,000	"	213	1,000	"	212½
2,000	" b 5	213	2,000	"	212
5,000	" s 10	212	5,000	" b 20	214
2,000	"	212	5,000	"	212
5,000	"	212	1,000	"	212
10,000	" s 10	211	700	" b 5	213
2,000	"	211	500	"	213
2,000	"	211	5,000	"	213
5,000	" s 3	211			

SALES AT AFTERNOON BOARD.

1,000 7-30s		99¾	1,000	b 5	213
10,000 10-40s		102	1,000	"	213
5,000 Gold		211¼	10,000	" s 15	215
5,000	" b 6	212½	5,000	"	213
10,000	" s 3	212½	2,000	"	213
5,000	" s 10	213	5,000	"	213½
5,000	" s 15	210¾	15,000	" s 3	213
5,000	"	212½	5,000	"	213½
5,000	" s 10	211	1,000	" b 10	213½
2,000	"	212	5,000	"	213
5,000	" s 10	211	5,000	" b 5	213
5,000	" s 3	212	3,000	" b 10	213½
2,000	" b 6	212	3,000	" b 10	213½
2,000	"	212	10,000	" s 10	213
3,000	"	212	10,000	" s 5	213½
5,000	"	212	10,000	"	213
5,200	"	212½	5,000	"	213
5,000	" s 3	212½	5,000	"	213½
8,000	"	212½	5,000	" s 3	213½
5,000	"	212½	1,000	"	213½
5,000	" b 5	213	5,000 Silver		203½
5,000	" b 5	213			203

EVENING BOARD—9 P. M.

The following dispatches were received at the Exchange during the evening from New York: 8:35, 214¾; 8:45, 215; 9:00, 214½; 9:15, 214¾; 9:35, 214¾; 10:00, 214½; after call 215. Sales were:

10,000 Gold	s 10	211	10,000	"	214
5,000	"	213½	10,000	" b 10	214
5,000	" s 15	213½	5,000	"	214
5,000	"	213½	5,000	"	214
5,000	"	213½	5,000	" s 10	213½
1,000	"	213½	1,000	" s 10	213½
1,000	"	213½	1,000	" s 10	214
1,000	"	213½	2,000	" s 10	213½
1,000	"	213½	10,000	" s 10	214
1,000	"	213½	3,000	"	213½
1,000	"	213½	5,000	"	213
1,000	"	213½	1,000	"	213½
1,000	"	213½	1,000	"	213½
1,000	"	213½	1,000	"	213½
1,000	"	213½	1,000	"	214
2,000	"	213½	2,000	" b 6	214
2,000	" b 6	214	1,000	" b 10	214
1,000	" s 10	213½	1,000	"	214
1,000	" b 6	214	2,000	"	213½
1,000	"	213½			

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Feb. 6th, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	111¼	109¾	C. & T.	113½	113
C. & N. W.	41½	40	Hudson River	118¾	108½
C. & N. W. pfd.	68½	68¼	Ill. Central	125	126¼
Erie (com.)	79½	78	Cumb'd Coal	43¾	43¾
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. 6 ♥ ct War		
C. & Pitts.	80½	88½	Loan bonds	99	
M. S. (com.)	65½	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ♥ ct 5-20		
M. S. (gtd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons	111	
P., Ft. W. & C.	104½	103¼	U. S. 6 ♥ ct		
M. C.	115¾	114½	1881	[illegible]	
C. & A. (com.)	89	[illegible]	10-40	[illegible]	
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 yr. cert.	[illegible]	
R. I.	100	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cert.	[illegible]	
Quicksilver	87	[illegible]	Am. Gold	213¾	213

Market—1st Board firm. 2d Board steady.

7-30 LOAN.

This is the only loan now offered by the Government for subscription at par, and it is believed presents advantages which should recommend it to all who have money to invest. The notes are by the express terms of the law authorizing their issue FREE from all TAXES, both State and municipal.

The Second National Bank receives in payment for subscriptions to these Notes 5 per cent. Legal tenders, and allows the accrued interest to date of deposit. Notes must be assorted according to date and denominated out. May be sent under their seal, contract at a cost of 50 cents a thousand; 7 3-10 Notes will be returned free of charge, and the usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1865.

The following summary shows the receipts and shipments during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	1,598	200
Wheat	19,620	.....
Corn	5,675	30,111
Oats	36,788	44,800
Rye	1,750	.....
Barley	3,390	4,191
Grass Seed	20,150	41,277
Flax Seed	14,630	.....
Broom Corn	.....	1,833
Cured Meats	19,738	848,007
Pork	80	297
Lard	.....	183,648
Tallow	2,445	69,468
Butter	20,975	34,532
Dressed Hogs	1,093	850
Live Hogs	271	1,955
Cattle	532	545
Hides	21,451	114,801
Highwines	50	120
Wool	9,882	40,264
Lumber	62,000	448,000
Shingles	.....	317,000
Lath	.....	28,080
Salt, brls	.....	42

The following summary shows the movement in Flour and Grain during the past week:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
R. I. R. R.	1321	11060	16800	35600	140	4600
I. C. R. R.	403	2100	220	1310	...	250
C. B. & Q. R. R.	2071	1180	23500	25134	2275	445
N. W. R. R.	2076	10720	2550	116925	400	7635
C. & A. R. R.	516	630	3060	1650	...	...
Other roads	299	4300	...	5063	...	...
Total	6411	35022	40960	195162	3175	11523
Cor. wk. 1864	8938	118800	42000	66832	3376	8500

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
By Railroad	1694	......	68212	98633	310	.....
Total	1694	......	68212	98633	310	.....

The advance in gold to-day caused a firmer feeling in the general markets, but the demand was limited.

Provisions ruled firmer owing to the more favorable news from New York, but the sales were light. Mess Pork was neglected and we quote it nominal at $33.50, at which price there were sellers of small outside lots. Prime Mess Pork was in rather better inquiry, and we note an advance in prices of 50c per barrel, with sales of 300 brls at $28.50@29.00. Lard was in active demand and very firm, with sales of only about 160 tres at 21c for prime steam-rendered—sellers generally holding at 21½c. Bulk Meats were quiet, with sales of 116,000 lbs Shoulders at $14.70 loose, and 100 bxs Cumberland Middles at 17½c.

Dressed Hogs were in good demand both by packers and shippers, and we note an advance of 25c per 100 lbs, with sales at $12.50@13.55—chiefly at $13.00@13.50, dividing on 200 lbs.

The demand for Highwines was very light and the market was dull, with sales of only 50 brls at $2.15.

We note an increased activity in the Flour market, with sales of 1,300 brls at $8.00@8.37½ for Spring extras. We hear of no transactions in White Winter extras.

The advance in gold did not effect any improvement of note in Wheat. The market ruled dull at an improvement of about ½c on Saturday's ruling prices. The sales foot up 102,000 bu at $1.66 for extra Red; $1.51 for Chicago Extra; $1.46@1.46½ for No. 1, and $1.26@1.27 for No. 2—closing dull with buyers at $1.46½ for No. 1, and sellers at $1.46¾.

Corn was rather more active and a shade firmer, with sales of 11,000 bu at 74@75c for Rejected in store and 78@79c for the same grade delivered.

Oats were dull and about ½c lower, with sales of 31,000 bu at 62@62½c for No 1 and 60½c for No. 2—closing dull at 62@62½c for 1.

Rye was dull and neglected. No 2 was offered at 98c, without finding buyers. No 1 may be quoted nominal at $1.00@1.01.

Barley was quiet with trifling sales at $1.50 on track.

The Grocery market continues firm, but the volume of trade is light. Our jobbers are looking for a speedy renewal of business, as stocks are reported very light in the interior.

Cattle ruled quiet, owing to the limited supply. The demand for good to extra cattle for shipping and Government account continues, while the receipts of that grade is still light. Prices ranged from $3.65 for scallawags to $9.25 for extra. Saturday's figures were fully maintained.

Hogs were in very light receipt, and the market was consequently very dull. There is a light demand for heavy Hogs, and the prices ruled about the same as on Saturday. Prices ranged from $10.25 for very light common Hogs to $12.25 for extra heavy.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the advance in gold, the Wheat market ruled firmer, and No. 1 spring sold at $1.47½, and closed at that price. Oats were firm but inactive. Highwines were neglected.

The provision market ruled very firm, and prices had an upward tendency. Mess Pork on the spot was in demand at $34.00, and 1,000 brls were sold, buyer five days, at $35.00. Prime Mess Pork was in active demand at $29.00, with no sellers below $30.00. English middles were in good demand, and 100 bxs Short Rib were sold at 18c. Lard was in active request at 21c, but there were no sellers below 21½c.

Stock of Sugar in New York.

The stock of Sugar in New York on the 1st was 12,669 hhds, 16,563 bxs, 99,484 bags, against 13,566 hhds, 25,485 bxs and 80,863 bags, on the same date in 1864.

Pork and Beef in New York.

The amount of Pork in New York on the 1st instant was 155,294 brls., against 113,868 brls. last month, and 88,080 on the 1st of February, 1864.

The stock of Beef on the 1st inst. 136,929 brls., against 136,467 brls last month, and 107,613 brls on the 1st of February, 1864.

New York Grocery Market.

[From the Shipping List, Feb. 1.]

COFFEE—Business has been almost entirely at a stand since our last, the violent fluctuations and decline in gold not only bringing with them reduced valuations for coffee, but also an indisposition to operate at present, except for goods to arrive. Our revised quotations for Brazil show a reduction of 2c but the stock of this as well as of all other descriptions is small, the market closes very firmly. West India is in request. The sales are 1,400 bags Rio, mostly from second hands, at 18½@23c, gold; 3,600 do per Adelaide, at Baltimore, at 20½c, gold, ex ship; 2,150 Maracaibo, 285 African and 160 Jamaica, on terms we did not learn. The stock of Rio at the ports, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, is 23,334 bags, viz: 18,403 at New York, 1,000 in Philadelphia, and 3,900 in Baltimore.

SUGAR—There is scarcely enough doing in Raw Sugar to give headway to the market, but on the other hand business done, prices are generally with the reduced figures for gold, are about half a cent lower. Fair Refining Cuba can now only be quoted 11½c; good do 12c; and fair to good Grocery, 12¾@13¼c. [illegible] Refined has also declined. Hard, 26c; Soft White, 23@24c; and Yellow 20@22c. The sales of Raw are 918 hhds, Cuba, part in bond, at 12½@13c, duty paid; 12 Porto Rico, 22c; 1,224 bxs Havana, [illegible] and 26 hhds Melado, 8@12¼c, 4 mos.

MOLASSES—We have to notice a dull market, with only the usual moderate inquiry for immediate use—prices rather favoring buyers. The sales are 45 hhds at 41c; 21 hhds, and 70 brls new crop Cienfuegos Muscovado, at 80c; 77 hhds and 130 brls Porto Rico at $1.00@1.07½; 179 hhds Barbadoes, part 88c; 43 hhds St. Lucia, 81c, and 1,004 brls New Orleans part $1.00@1.20 for old, and $1.25@1.45 cash for new; and 400 hhds new crop Clayed Cuba, to arrive, for refining, on private terms. By auction, 240 brls Barbadoes Muscovado sold at 78½@85c; and 100 do tart New Orleans at 88½c cash.

SPICES—The prospect of increased duties continues to agitate the market, and the spirit of speculation, ever ready to profit by changes in the Tariff, still predominates. The business since our last has not been so heavy as for the previous three days, but is nevertheless pretty large, the improvement before noticed having made some further progress. The sales are 200 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at $1.55@1.60; 4500 mats Cassia, mostly $1.07½; 40 bags Pepper, part 7 cents, gold in bond; 2500 do. Pimento, part 34½@35; 100 bales Cloves, in bond, part 1 gold; 200 do., 37½@40, duty paid; 300 mats and 30 bales Wild Cinnamon, 38@40; 300 do. Cassia Vera, 60; and 100 bags Race and African Ginger, 36@37 cash.

FISH—Dry cod continue in moderate demand at fair prices, the sales being limited to parcels from store, as the market is bare of floating cargoes. Mackerel remain firm, but owing to the cold weather, there is not much disposition to remove lots. The stock of mackerel and pickled herring remains small, and in few hands. Box herring are plenty and dull.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 27.—Mackerel a little improved; some transactions effected the past week at $16, and $14 for Nos. 1 and 2, now held at an advance.

RICE—There is but little demand, and the business is confined to retail parcels for immediate consumption, with an occasional lot for export. Fifty bags Rangoon sold in bond at 8½c, gold.

TEA—The market continues depressed, as trade is now on a very limited scale—prices still favoring buyers, with the further reduced quotations for gold. We notice 2,000 hf chests Oolong and 750 green.

FRUIT—The business since our last has been light, but prices generally are sustained, and Raisins, with a reduced stock are higher; the sales and resales are 3,500 bxs Raisins, in lots, at $6.12½@6.25 for Layer, and $5.50@6.00 for Bunch; 500 cases Citron, part 38 cents; new crop Bordeaux Prunes, in lots, 18c for common, and [illegible] cold, for prime, in glass jars and fancy bxs; 400 brls Havana [illegible], $12.00; 50 do Currants, 300 Walnuts, 500 frails Ivaca [illegible] 10 bales Languedoc do. 1,100 bags African Pea Nuts, [illegible] and 3,300 drums New Smyrna Figs, on private terms. Domestic Dried Fruits are dull, and Apples favors buyers; 200 brls good State sold at 14c per lb, cash.

Dry Goods Sales in New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 3d.]

There is no improvement in the tone of the public dry goods sales. Kobbe & Corlies held their first sale to-day. The catalogue included woolens, tailoring goods, &c. The attendance was moderate and the sale heavy. Everything was dull, and there were many skips in the catalogue. English black Silesias, of which only one sample was sold, went at 38c. A lot of black Lyons Armure Vestings, slightly damaged by water, ranged from $1.40@1.50; 26-inch Lyons black silk Collar Velvets, $3.25; 32-inch black silk Velvets, $4.62½; 28-inch Lyons, $5.00, and 34-inch, $6.40. The heavier Woolens were very low—6-4 Vienna Cloakings selling at $1.25@1.50; 3-4 black Doeskins, $1.35; 6-4 Meltons, $1.30; 6-4 black all wool Cassimeres, $1.55, and others in proportion. There was a large attendance at Wilmerding and Co.'s, interested in the sale of an extensive lot of Damasks and linen goods. The handkerchiefs, generally, went low, with the exception of hemstitched ones. The Damasks were also disposed of very freely at remunerative rates. Huckaback towels ranged from 28@37c and 51@62c; bleached Barnsley damasks varied from $1.20@1.42½, and 54 white and brown do sold at $1.37½@1.62½, 8-4 Scotch disc Damask, $1.85, and 20-inch Barnsley Rollerings, 38½c, &c.

Pork Packing in the West—Corn and Prices.

[From the Cincinnati Prices Current.]

We give below additional synopsis of correspondence regarding the above important matters:

MONTICELLO, Mo.—779 hogs packed and season closed. Average weight 32 lbs ♥ hog greater than that of last season. Average price paid 12½c net. Corn about over one-half an average crop. Price 80c a bushel.

DRAKEVILLE, IOWA.—No hogs packed at this place. The Corn crop was one-third below an average. Price 75c ♥ bushel.

FRANKFORT, KY.—[illegible] hogs were packed at this place. Prices 9c@11½c ♥ lb gross. Average weight less than it was last season, but exactly how much not yet ascertained. Corn about three-fourths an average crop. Price 90c@$1.00 ♥ bushel.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—29,007 hogs packed and season closed. Average weight 25 lbs ♥ hog greater than it was last season. Corn, hardly one-half an average. Price 90c ♥ bushel.

VERMONT, ILL.—1,109 hogs packed and season closed. Price 10½@13½c net. Average weight 251 lbs net, being much better than it was last season or for many previous seasons. Corn above an average crop, and quality good. Price 35@40c ♥ bu.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—[illegible] hogs were packed and the season closed. The average weight was 20 lbs ♥ hog over that of last season. Average price paid 13c net. Corn about an average crop, and selling at 90c ♥ bu.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA.—[illegible] hogs packed and the season closed. Average weight [illegible] lbs. Corn not over one-third an average crop in this part of the State. The present price is [illegible] ♥ bu.

ZANESVILLE, O.—1,100 hogs packed and season over. Average weight 25 lbs ♥ hog greater than that of last year.

TARLTON, O.—[illegible] hogs packed and season over. Price [illegible] net. Average weight about the same as last season.

CLINTON, IND.—No hogs packed at this place. Corn was good, and is selling at [illegible] ♥ bu.

ABERDEEN, O.—[illegible] hogs packed here. Price, 14c to 15c. Corn poor, and much of it damaged in the field by wet weather. The average weight of hogs this season was fully 10 per cent over that of last season.

NEW BREMEN, O.—4,000 hogs packed at this place, season closed. Average weight 33 lbs ♥ hog greater than that of last season.

BARRY, ILL.—4,[illegible] hogs packed, season closed. Closing rate, 13c net. Average weight 20 lbs per hog less than that of last season. Corn, a poor crop, and selling at 60c in ear. The corn has been short for two years, and farmers are not selling to any extent.

The following table contains the additional returns received since our last, the first column shows the whole number packed last season, and the second the whole number packed this season. As packing is now about finished at all the places, the footings we give below indicate as nearly as necessary, what the deficiency will be. We think that the net increase in weight, will not exceed 4 per cent.

Barry, Ill.	4,670	3,710
Beverly, Ill.	1,700	none.
Milwaukee, Wis	141,601	97,000
White Cloud, Kan.	8,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Indianapolis, Ind.	66,400	35,[illegible]
Monticello, Mo.	1,016	779
New Bremen, O.	4,000	3,0[illegible]
Aberdeen, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton, Ind.	[illegible]	none.
Tarlton, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zanesville, O.	2,[illegible]	1,100
Albion, Ill.	2,745	2,346
Vermont, Ill.	[illegible]	1,109
Middletown, O.	5,5[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Terre Haute, Ind.	49,074	29,007
Frankfort, Ky.	10,442	738
Drakeville, Iowa	none.	none.
Chicago, Ill.	904,659	760,147
	1,205,307	955,311
	955,311	
	249,726	
Deficit last reported	[illegible]	
Total deficit, so far	797,773	

Pork Packing in Cincinnati.

[From the Price Current.]

The pork packing season, in this city, has been a short one this winter, the great bulk of the business having been done in December, for during the greater part of the month of November the weather was too mild and unsettled to admit of the prosecution of the business satisfactorily; and, besides this, there was a general dread of the risk involved, in the purchase of large stocks of pork with the liability to be compelled to hold them pending the probable large decline in the price of gold. These considerations made our packers timid; and the result was, an unusual large amount was packed on commission; for rather than to submit to prices the packers were disposed to pay, drovers and farmers had their hogs packed on their own account, so that quite a large proportion of the stock of meat now here belong to parties from the interior. The certainty of a short crop, which was manifest from the onset, made drovers and feeders confident, and this confidence increased as the season progressed, because the developments made, all tended to show a deficiency even greater than had been first supposed.

The average weight and the yield of lard ♥ hog, according to the packers' returns, in this city, the last six seasons, were as follows:

	Av. wt., lbs.	Yield lard, lbs.
1859-60	189	29
1860-61	221 5-55	28 9-16
1861-62	224 23-34	29 3-18
1862-63	208	25 21 33
1863-64	188 11-12	22¼
1864-65	201⅓	24 1-5

It will be seen that the average weight is about 12 lbs ♥ hog greater than it was last season, and the yield of lard about one pound greater. This is equal to 6⅓ per cent of an increase in the weight of hogs, and about 4½ per cent of an increase in the lard. We have not attempted to get the amount of mess or prime mess pork made, but we believe a larger proportion of the product of the hog was packed in barrels than usual. But a small amount was put up for the English market, not exceeding 8,000 boxes of all kinds.

The following table shows the whole number of hogs packed in this city, each of the last 36 years:

Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1833	85000	1850	393000
1834	123000	1851	334000
1835	162000	1852	352000
1836	123000	1853	361000
1837	103000	1854	421000
1838	182000	1855	355786
1839	190000	1856	405396
1840	95000	1857	344512
1841	160000	1858	446677
1842	220000	1859	382826
1843	250000	1860	434499
1844	240000	1861	433799
1845	196000	1862	474467
1846	205000	1863	608457
1847	250000	1864	370623
1848	475000	1865	359000
1849	410000		

The following are the average prices for twelve seasons:

1853-4	$4.44¼
1854-5	4.46¾
1855-6	6.04¾
1856-7	6.23¾
1857-8	5.16¾
1858-9	6.56¾
1859-60	6.21¾
1860-61	5.97
1861-62	3.38 2-5
1862-63	4.45
1863-64	7.09¾
1864-65	11.62⅔

Pittsburg Oil Market—Feb. 4.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, and buyers manifest no disposition to operate. Sellers seemed equally careless, the latter party being aware of the limited supply on hand. The rates were nominal at 65@66c for bonded, and 85@86c for free. For pure white we note a sale of 50 brls straw at 80c, to go out of the market.

CRUDE OIL—The market was unchanged, and we note sales of 50 brls, for lubricating, at 41c, packages returned.

TAR—Was unchanged, with small sales at $7.62@7.75 ♥ brl. The market contains a fair supply.

NAPTHA—The rates remain about the same, with sales at 20c for bonded and 40c for free ♥ gal.

New York Wool Market—Feb. 2.

The decline in gold since our last has had the effect to unsettle the market for both Domestic and Foreign, though buyers have been unable, thus far, to obtain any important concessions. There is a fair demand from consumers, especially for good Kersey descriptions; and there are rumored sales on a gold basis for Domestic, as well as Foreign staple. Good fleeces are held at 40@50c, gold. We hear of sales of low fleeces at 85@95c, and good to fine light condition 97½c@$1.05, currency, and pulled 85@95c. California moves slowly at 30@45c for burry, and 50@65c for well-conditioned. In foreign, sales of 245 bales White and Black Donskoi and 150 do Montevideo on private terms. There has also been some movement in Cape, the particulars of which have not transpired.

Stock of Molasses in New York.

The following table shows the stock of Molasses in New York on the 1st inst, for a series of years:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Muscovado ....hhds	3,194	917	1,084	1,475
Clayed	943	360	740	1,857
Porto Rico	351	123	165	578
Muscovado ....bbls	1,112	....	....	....
New Orleans	498	5,944	3,961	787

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, February 6.

CATTLE—Received at the several yards, 35 head; shipped, 146. Owing to the light receipts the market has been very quiet. There has been, however, a good demand for Cattle to fill the Government contracts, and Cattle up to grade have been firm and Saturday's prices fully sustained.

Most of the lots are mixed and have to be sorted and the coarse Cattle thrown again on the market, which makes that kind of stock very dull, with a downward tendency. Poor Cattle had, by all means, better be kept in the country and fed, than forced on the market at present. Good to extra Cattle are in active demand. The sales yesterday and to-day foot up some 500 head at from $3.65 for scalawags to $9.25 for very extra Steers. There were but few left over.

The sales yesterday and to-day were:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO-DAY.

George Adams sold Fawcett 65 head good Illinois Steers averaging 1,122 lbs at $9.50, and 40 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,471 lbs at $7.90, and McGraw 20 light Cows at $4.15.

Walworth & Mallory sold Morris & Co. 32 head rough Oxen, averaging 1,152 lbs at $6.00 and 36 do, averaging 1,046 lbs at $6.50.

Myers sold Phillips 15 head extra Steers, averaging 1,317 lbs at $9.25.

Newgrass bought of Tinner 26 head rough Steers averaging 1,222 lbs at $6.00, and 30 head of Austin, averaging 1,178 lbs at $6.25.

Towzer sold Hirst & Co. 27 head rough Oxen, averaging 1,348 lbs at $6.50.

Brown & Thompson sold McGraw 35 head cows, averaging 960 lbs at $4.25 and 17 scalawags, averaging 900 lbs at $3.65.

Morris & Co. sold Fawcett 29 head light Steers, averaging 830 lbs at $5.25.

Straber & Co. sold Hirst 36 head medium steers, averaging 1,110 lbs at $7.40.

Utt sold Webb & Phillips 51 head extra steers, averaging 1,183 lbs at $9.00.

J. Adams sold Hastings 10 rough oxen, averaging 1,466 lbs at $5.25, and 30 do, averaging 1,322 lbs at $6.00.

Stowell sold Hastings 10 coarse steers, averaging 1,030 lbs at $5.75; and Daube 14 cows, averaging 933 lbs at $4.50.

HOGS—Received at the various yards 61 hogs and shipped 175. The market was quiet owing to the few in the market, but prices were fully maintained. There is a good demand for heavy hogs, while light hogs are not sought after. There were 369 hogs sold at the various yards yesterday and to-day at from $10.25 for quite light to $12.25 for heavy. There were none left over.

The sales yesterday and to day at the several yards were:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Pongh	Montgomery	51	171	$10.25
Gridley & Co	Hoyt	65	280	12.10
Mallory	Sillenger	96	298	12.25
J. Adams	Epstine	56	245	11.85
Strader	do	59	287	11.50
Hastings & Co	do	48	250	11.50

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in Freights since our last. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.60	$3.20	$1.90
To Boston, all rail	1.65	3.30	2.00
To Buffalo, all rail	85	1.70	1.00
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.55	3.10	1.80
To Baltimore, all rail	1.55	3.10	1.80

FLOUR—Received 1,598 brls; shipped 200 brls. Market rather more active. Sales were: 1,000 brls "Becker's XX" choice spring extra at $8.37½; 100 bbls good spring extra at $8.00; 230 brls "Farina" do on p. t.

WHEAT—Received 19,620 bu; shipped none. Market dull at an improvement of about ½c. Sales were: RED WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—400 bu extra red at $1.66; SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—800 bu Chicago extra at $1.51; 5,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.46¼; 71,000 bu do at $1.46¼; 2,000 bu do at $1.46¾; 11,000 bu do at $1.46½; 1,000 bu do at $1.46; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27; 1,200 bu do at $1.26½; 1,200 bu do at $1.26—closing dull at $1.46½@1.46¾ for No 1 spring.

CORN—Received, 5,675 bu; shipped, 30,111 bu. Market more active and a shade firmer. Sales were: 1,500 bu Rejected at 79c del; 400 bu do at 78c del; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 1,400 bu do at 74½c; 800 bu do at 74½c; 1,500 bu do at 74½c; 4,000 bu do at 74c.

OATS—Received, 36,788 bu; shipped, 44,800 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. Sales were: 10,000 bu No 1 Oats in store at 62½c; 18,000 bu do at 62½c; 5,000 bu do at 62c; 600 bu No 2 at 60½c—closing dull at 62@62½c for No 1 in store.

RYE—Received, 1,750 bu; shipped, none. Market dull [illegible]. No 2 was offered at 98c, without finding buyers.

BARLEY—Received, 3,390 bu; shipped, 4,191 bu. Market quiet. Sales were 400 bu by sample at $1.50 on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.32@4.34 ♥ gal.

BEANS—Market quiet. Sales were: 5 bags poor at $1.60.

BROOM CORN—Received none; shipped, 1,833 bu. Market quiet but firm at $250.00@300.00 per ton.

BUTTER—Received, 20,975 lbs; shipped, 34,532 lbs. There is no change for the better in the market which continues very stagnant. We quote:

Choice Dairy	31	@35 c
Extra Roll	28	@32 c
Prime Firkin	28	@32 c
Common do	25	@28 c

BAGGING—The market is steady, with a fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote:

Monitor, 2 bu, seamless, ♥ 100	$100.00
Chicago, A, 2 bu, seamless, ♥ 100	90.00
Waverly, A, 2 bu, seamless, ♥ 100	100.00
Manchester Linen, ♥ 100	90.00
Hampden, E, 2 bu, seamless, ♥ 100	95.00
Western Prairie, 2 bu, sewed linen, ♥ 100	70.00
Longwood, A, 2 bu, sewed linen, ♥ 100	80.00
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, ♥ 100	75.00
Garden City, A, sewed linen, ♥ 100	70.00
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, ♥ 100	65.00
Burlaps, 4 bu, ♥ 100	34.00@35.00
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, ♥ 100	60.00
Gunny Bags, 2 bu, ♥ 100	45.00
Paper Flour Sacks, ¼ brl, ♥ 100	8.50
Paper Flour Sacks, ⅛ brl, ♥ 100	4.50
Cotton Flour Sacks half brl	.50
quarter brl	.34

COAL—There is little demand, but the market is steady at quotations. We quote:

ERIE—Brookfield	16.00
do Ormsby	16.00
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	16.00
do Mineral Ridge	16.00
do Willow Bank	16.00
do Tunnel	16.00
Blossburg	14.00
Lump Lehigh	18.00
Lackawana, prepared	18.00
Scranton	18.00
Pittston	18.00
Illinois	10.00@12.00
Third vein Peru	11.50@12.00

CHEESE—There is no change. The market continues steady at previous prices. We quote:

Hamburg	24@25c
Western Reserve	23@24c
Western States	22@23c

COOPERAGE—200 lard Tierces at $1.30 delivered.

COFFEE—The market is quiet but very firm. We quote:

Cape, ♥ lb	52½@55
Java, O. G. in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

EGGS—The supply continues very large, and with a limited demand the market is dull, at [illegible] for fresh.

FRUITS—There is no change in Green Fruits. Dried Apples are unchanged; the market is inactive but quiet. Other dried fruits are in light request, but firm. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS.

Green Apples, ♥ brl, at wholesale	$4.75@5.25
Green Apples, ♥ brl, at retail, eating	5.00@5.50
Green Apples, ♥ brl, at retail, cooking	4.50@5.00
Lemons, ♥ box	17.00@18.00
Cranberries, ♥ brl	[illegible]
Oranges, Havana, ♥ brl	[illegible]

DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Dried Apples, N. Y., ♥ lb	14½@15
Dried Ohio Apples in bulk	13@14¼
Dried Apples in bbls	[illegible]
Blackberries, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Cherries, ♥ lb	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins, layers, ♥ box old; Raisins, layers, ♥ box new; Raisins, M. R.'s, per box old; Raisins, M. R.'s, per box new; Currants, ♥ lb; Figs, Smyrna, ♥ lb; Almonds, soft, ♥ lb; Almonds, hard, ♥ lb; Prunes, Turkish, ♥ lb; Pears, Bohemian, ♥ lb; Sardines, halves; Sardines, quarters — [prices illegible].

Sales to-day, 96 brls Ohio Dried Apples at 13c; do. at 13¼c.

FISH—Prices are unchanged but there is increased activity in the demand. We quote: Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl; Whitefish, No. 2 hf brl; Whitefish, No. 3 hf brl; Trout, No. 1 hf brl; Trout, No. 2 hf brl; Mackerel, No. 1 hf brl, new; Mackerel, No. 2 hf brl, new; Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new; Mackerel, extra mess, ♥ hf brl; Mackerel, extra mess, ♥ kit; Mackerel, No. 1 kits, new; Mackerel, family kits; Codfish, George's Bank, ♥ 100 lbs; Codfish, Grand Bank, ♥ 100 lbs; Herrings, No. 1 pickled, round; Herrings, No. 1 pickled, ♥ hf brl; Herrings, Labrador, large, ♥ brl; Herrings, Labrador, large, ♥ hf brl; Herrings, dried, No. 1, ♥ box; Herrings, dried, scaled; Herrings, Lake, ♥ hf brl, No. 1; Herrings, Lake, ♥ hf brl, No. 2; Salmon, pickled, kits; Pollock, ♥ 100 lbs; Hake, ♥ 100 lbs; Halibut, ♥ lb; Oysters, Cove, ♥ doz; Oysters, 2d quality; Lobsters, ♥ doz, 2 lb cans; Lobsters, ♥ doz, 1 lb cans; Salmon, ♥ brl; Salmon, ♥ hf brl; Salmon, smoked, ♥ lb — [prices illegible].

GREASE—There is rather more inquiry. We quote: White Grease; Yellow Grease; Brown Grease — [prices illegible]. To-day the sales were—150 tres choice White at 18c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 1,093; market active and 25c higher. Sales were: [illegible] Hogs, averaging [illegible]; 107 "; 400 "; 300 "; 11 "; 12 "; 8 "; 11 " — [illegible]; 17 Hogs at $12.75 and $13.00; 16 " at 12.50 and 13.50; 86 " at 13.25 and 13.50; 67 " at 13.05 and 13.55; 170 " at 13.00 and 13.50; 29 " at 13.00 and 13.50; 47 " at 13.00 and 13.50; 156 " at 13.00 and 13.50; 60 " at 13.00 and 13.50; 87 " at 13.00 and 13.25.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day 50 brls. Demand light and market dull. Sales 50 brls at $2.15.

HAY—The market is dull, with no demand. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES. Timothy, roller and beater pressed; Timothy, loose pressed; Timothy, loose; Prairie, roller and beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed; Prairie, loose — [prices illegible].

RETAIL PRICES. Timothy, roller and beater pressed; Timothy, loose pressed; Timothy, loose; Prairie, roller and beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed; Prairie, loose — [prices illegible].

HIDES—Received 21,451 lbs; shipped [illegible]. The market is very dull, with a light inquiry. We quote: Green Country, trimmed; Green, part cured, trimmed; Green Salted, trimmed; Dry Salted, trimmed; Dry Flint, trimmed; Kip, Green Salted, trimmed; Calf, Green Salted, trimmed; Murrain Kips; Deacon Skins; Grubby Hides, ⅔ price — [prices illegible].

LEATHER—The market is quite weak, and were it not for a light supply of Sole and Harness, there would be a decline. Prices are however unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK. Harness ♥ lb, 45@47; Country Harness, 43@44; Line ♥ lb, 48@50; Kip, m'd'm, ♥ lb, 1.15@1.25; Kip, h'vy, ♥ lb, 80@90; C[illegible], 1.75@2.00; [illegible], 30@33; Country upper, 26@28.

OAK. Slaughter, sole, 58@60; Harness, ♥ lb, 50@53; Upper, 50@54; Kip, No. 1 medium, 1.25@1.40; Kip, No. 1 h'vy, 95@1.00; Calf, extra, 2.00@2.50; French Kip, 1st choice, 2.10@2.25; French Calf, 27 lb, 2.90@3.15 — [other grades illegible].

LUMBER—Received 448,000 lumber, 347,000 shingles [illegible]. The market is quiet but steady, and prices are unchanged. We quote: LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ♥ M; Second Clear Boards, ♥ M; Third Clear Boards, ♥ M; First Clear Plank, ♥ M; Second Clear Plank, ♥ M; Third Clear Plank, ♥ M; Stock Boards; Box or Select Boards; Common Boards; Fencing; Cull Boards; First Clear Flooring, rough; Second Clear Flooring, rough; Common Flooring, rough; Siding, Clear Dressed; Second Clear; Long Joists; Short Joists and Scantling; Shaved Shingles, A, ♥ M; Shaved Shingles, No 1; Shaved Shingles, Star; Cedar Shingles; Sawed Shingles, A; Sawed Shingles, No 1; Sawed Shingles, B No 1; Lath, ♥ 1,000 pcs; Posts, ♥ 1,000; Pickets — [prices illegible].

OILS—There is very little demand, and the market rules quiet at previous prices. We quote: Linseed Oil, raw, round lots; Linseed Oil, boiled; Olive Oil, per gal; Whale Oil, ♥ gal; Bank Oil; Lard Oil, pure leaf; Machine Oil; Sperm Oil; Neatsfoot Oil; Castor Oil; Whitefish Oil — [prices illegible].

CARBON OILS—Are in fair demand at unchanged figures. The light stocks held by dealers render the market firm. We quote: Best White Oil car load, 55c, per brl; Benzole, per gal — [illegible].

POTATOES—The market is dull and unchanged. We quote: Choice Potatoes, ♥ bu; Common Potatoes, ♥ bu; Choice Potatoes, ♥ brl — [prices illegible].

POULTRY—The market has stiffened in sympathy with the weather, and a slight advance has been established. We quote: Chickens, dressed, ♥ lb; Ducks, dressed, ♥ lb; Turkeys, dressed, ♥ lb — [prices illegible].

SEEDS—Received 20,150 lbs Grass Seed; 14,630 Flax Seed; shipped 41,277 lbs Grass Seed. Timothy Seed—Market active and firm. Sales were: 100 bags and 100 bu prime at [illegible]; [illegible]. Clover Seed—Steady and firm. Sales were: [illegible]. Flax Seed—Quiet at [illegible]. Hungarian Seed—Quiet and almost nominal at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—The advance in gold and the more favorable news from New York caused a firmer feeling, but the market was quiet. Mess Pork—Market quiet and nominal at $33.50. No sales reported. Prime Mess Pork—Inactive; [illegible]. Lard—In active demand and firm, with light offerings. Sales to-day were: 91 and 80 tres prime steam Leaf Lard at 21c—generally held at 21½c. Lard was scarce; sales 80 tres at 20½c. Bulk Meats—Dull. Sales 110,000 lbs Shoulders at $14.70 loose, free of storage till 1st. English Meats—100 bxs Cumberland Middles at 17½c.

SUGARS—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote: Cuba; Porto Rico; Molasses Sugar; N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated; White A; Circle A; White B; Extra C; Yellow C — [prices illegible].

SYRUPS—Are without change. We quote: N. Y. Syrups; Cuba Molasses; New Orleans; Philadelphia Bee Hive — [prices illegible].

TEAS—Are firm and unchanged. We quote: Young Hyson inferior to common; do superior to fine; do extra to choice; Imperial, superior to fine; do extra to choice; Gunpowder, superior to fine; do extra to choice; Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine; do do finest to choice; Oolong, inferior to fine; do extra to choice; Souchong — [prices illegible].

TALLOW—Received 2,445 lbs; shipped [illegible]. Market dull. Sales were: [illegible] brls Country. Prime Packers' is nominal at 14½c.

TOBACCO—The market rules quiet, but no change in prices. We quote: FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common. SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common Stems. PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf; Half-bright; Choice Black, sound; Medium guaranteed; Common — [prices illegible].

VINEGAR—There is very little demand for the city trade. We quote: Pure Cider Vinegar, per gal; Pure Malt Vinegar, per gal; Common Malt Vinegar, per gal — [prices illegible].

WOOL—Received, 9882 lbs, shipped [illegible]. There is no change for the better in the market. Large stocks are held at 80@90c for fleece, with no inquiry. Sales to-day, 5,000 lbs pulled at 80c.

NOTICE.

☞ OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED to assertions and statements lately made in public prints, with the design of detracting from the repute enjoyed by our Thread, we beg to say that our standard has never been changed during the past Thirty Years; and that no effort or expense are, or will be, spared to maintain for our Spool Cotton its present character.

The attention of Buyers and Consumers is invited to the fact that most of the new Threads offered to the public, from No. 30 upwards, are marked [illegible] the difference in the coarseness of numbers, to correspond with our numbers, often varies from ten (10) to twenty per cent.

J. & P. C[illegible]

ja30-g741-10t[illegible]

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET [illegible]

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a [illegible] Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Price, mail packages, $2; [illegible]. SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES. A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and [illegible]. Price, $1.25 or six bottles, $6.00.

SOLD BY WOODMAN & BRO., 153 Dearborn [illegible], Chicago, Illinois. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race st, [illegible]. fe7-h363-3t-TU&F18

AT A MEETING OF THE Third Ward Draft Association [illegible]

IT WAS

Resolved, That an assessment of Ten Dollars be made upon each member of the association [illegible] further

Resolved, That members of the association [illegible] to pay such assessment on or before [illegible] shall only be entitled to a [illegible] of the association [illegible]

Resolved, That old and new [illegible] do so pay the assessment [illegible]

The Secretary may be found at [illegible] of the C. and H. [illegible] streets, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Special Notices.

Fistula in Ano. Permanently cured, without the knife, by Dr. Randall, of Ashland, Cass county, Ohio, [illegible] while under his treatment, can [illegible] with board at [illegible] reasonable rates. [illegible] with postage stamp, [illegible] DR. RANDALL, Ashland, Cass Co., Ill.

Dr. James. Formerly of James' Lock Hospital [illegible] street, New Orleans, La., established permanently located at 86 Randolph street [illegible] the treatment of old chronic [illegible] and all private disorders of a [illegible] character; cures them without [illegible] taste, arsenic, or any poison; but [illegible] neutralizer, a positive cure for the dreaded poison. Syphilis; all [illegible] self abuse, seminal involuntary emissions, confusion, depression, impotency, [illegible] sanity, with other deplorable [illegible] treated and radically cured with a saving time and expense. All affections of the genital or sexual organs, and all diseases radically cured. Dr. James practiced fifteen years in [illegible] and for the last three years in [illegible] commended by the Press and Medical [illegible] South, and some of the most eminent [illegible] the United States. For more particulars referred to a book, which will soon [illegible] James, on the Venereal, &c. Dr. James' office and parlors are at [illegible] (up-stairs). Ten separate rooms. All [illegible] confidential. Office hours from 8 A. [illegible] ja31-[illegible]

Doctor Thomas. Has had more than thirty years of [illegible] treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhea [illegible] Diseases. The Universalist's Guide [illegible] able information, and testimonials [illegible] College of Surgeons in London, is [illegible] sent, mailed to any address, on receipt of postage stamps. Office and Address [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago. Address [illegible] 1a24-g89-30t[illegible]

The Bitter Fruits of [illegible] ters. Invalid reader do you know what [illegible] Bitter compounds you are solicited by [illegible] to accept as universal panaceas are [illegible] Give heed for a moment. They are [illegible] from unpurified alcohol, containing [illegible] portion of fusel oil, a poison almost [illegible] as prussic acid. Can the whole of the [illegible] Materia Medica be the same. No [illegible] extracts can overcome the bad [illegible] pernicious element. The essential [illegible] by rectified, is the only stimulant which [illegible] used as a component of a tonic [illegible] Bilious. Stomachic, HOSTETTER'S [illegible] BITTERS is the only medicinal [illegible] world in which this article is used [illegible] Hence the extraordinary effects of [illegible] it gives strength without producing [illegible] the nervous system. The flow of the [illegible] the face and cheers the spirits [illegible] diffuse an agreeable glow [illegible] ties, promote digestion and [illegible] Tonic so quickly revives the exhausted [illegible] ties, restores the appetite, and [illegible] and depression which always accompany [illegible] the body's powers.

Upham's. HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID [illegible] hair-dressing in the world. It imparts [illegible] gloss to the Hair, keeps it in curl, prevents [illegible]. Price, 50 cents a bottle. UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT [illegible] speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, [illegible] Barber's Itch, etc. Price, 25 cents a box. UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves [illegible] lent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes [illegible] a speedy cure. Price, $1 per box [illegible] UPHAM'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC [illegible] ranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever [illegible] few long standing. Price, $1 a box. UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER [illegible] hair from the foreheads in five minutes [illegible] jury to the skin. Price, $1 a bottle. DR. LAPORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the [illegible] and Rejuvenating Remedy, restoring [illegible] who are suffering from impaired [illegible] tion, Debility, etc., arising from [illegible] Price, $3 a package. THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors [illegible] and Moustache a beautiful black or [illegible] sists of only one preparation. Color [illegible] wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South [illegible] delphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars [illegible] FLORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, [illegible] Agents.

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician, can be consulted [illegible] 172 South Clark street, corner of Monroe [illegible] Half a block from the Postoffice, on [illegible] cases, and Diseases of a private and [illegible] both sexes, which he treats with [illegible] Rooms separate, where Ladies and [illegible] sult the Doctor with the greatest [illegible] hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday [illegible] Communications strictly confidential. Address Postoffice Box 124. Ladies [illegible] get his Guide to Health.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C. [illegible] Court. Surrender Trust [illegible] Upon the application of [illegible] of notice to the bill-holders of the [illegible] to present their claims to the Receiver. It is adjudged, ordered and decreed [illegible] Dixon cause a notice to be published [illegible] Chicago Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Chicago [illegible] dence Journal, Chicago Tribune and [illegible] Journal, directing the holders of the [illegible] Kinton Bank, and the original creditors [illegible] and their claims upon said bank [illegible] becond to bring in and present the same [illegible] tion Bank in Westerly, on or before [illegible] of March, 1865, or their claims shall [illegible] and the said Receiver shall then be [illegible] by law to distribute the assets [illegible] number, 1864. Entered as the decree of Court [illegible] (Dec. [illegible] By order, JOHN A. GARDNER, [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON [illegible] Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking; Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago," [illegible] is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this [illegible] day of January, 1865. [GOVERNMENT SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. ja24-g814-60t[illegible]

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, [illegible] Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act; Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago," County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-fourth day of December, 1864. [GOV'T SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. ja[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., Jan. [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February [illegible] 1865, at twelve o'clock M., for furnishing 500 CORDS OF WOOD, To the Quartermaster's Department at Prairie du Chien, Wis. The Wood must be of a good merchantable quality, dry ash, maple, hickory and oak, to be four feet long, and corded, at the U. S. General Hospital at Prairie du Chien, Wis., as follows: 150 cords on or before the 28th of February; 150 cords on or before the 15th of March; 200 cords on or before the 31st of March. The Wood will be rigidly inspected by an officer to be designated by the undersigned. The Wood to be at the risk of the Contractor until it is measured and accepted by the undersigned. Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to fulfill their contracts, from disloyal persons, or those interested in more than one bid, will not be considered. The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee in the form annexed. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney. FORM OF GUARANTEE. We ——, of the County of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities. (Signed) This guarantee must be appended to each bid. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement to be attached. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion they may be unreasonable, or if there be other sufficient cause for not accepting them. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for WOOD." Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the Treasury of the United States for such purposes when the Quartermaster may be in funds. Proposals not corresponding with this advertisement will not be considered. [illegible] Captain and A. Q. M. All bids must be in duplicate.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known Clyde-Built Iron Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships, "HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "[illegible]" "[illegible] NIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM," Are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway or Londonderry. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are fitted with [illegible] and air-tight compartments. RATES OF PASSAGE. From New York to any of the above places [illegible] first and $30, steerage, $40, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. To New York from any of the above places [illegible] and $30; steerage, $30, payable in gold or its equivalent in American currency. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling Green, New York. JOHN STEWART, Agent, [illegible] ja10-e197-1m-tu-tu-sa No. 3 Tremont [illegible]

DIVIDEND NOTICES. The following Dividends for December [illegible] declared payable January 21st, to [illegible] record January 21st, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company, Ninth Dividend ... One Dollar [illegible]

Chase Gold Company, Fourth Dividend ... One Dollar [illegible]

McKinley Oil Company, [illegible] Dividend ... [illegible]

Fountain Petroleum Company, Second Dividend ... [illegible]

Transfer Books will be closed [illegible] February 1st. WALTER [illegible] fe6-h321-6t[illegible]

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, [illegible] Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE. Manufacturers and Dealers in [illegible] Iron, assorted, Hammered, Band, [illegible] Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, [illegible] Orders promptly executed [illegible]

NIGHT [illegible] CHARLES [illegible] Will attend to the [illegible] emptying of [illegible] Orders directed to [illegible] ja5-g[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

Dr. Bigelow.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Banking and Exchange.

Proposals.

For the Gold Mines.

Capartnerships.

Commission Merchants.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

Roback's are Better.

Medicinal.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

FROM CINCINNATI.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Startling Testimony of Amos Green.

Intimate Relations of the Order of American Knights and the Rebels.

The Chicago Arms Purchased With Rebel Funds.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.

The Military Commission, now engaged in this city in listening to the startling revelations of the villainies of the Chicago conspirators, assembled this morning in the rotunda of the Court House. Colonel Murray, the President, and all the members of the Court were present; also Major Burnett, the Judge Advocate, Colonel Jackson, the Assistant Counsel, the accused and their counsel.

The record of yesterday's session was read by Mr. Recorder Pitman, and approved.

Judge Bartley had Mr. Strawn, a former witness who was present, if a printed pamphlet, let he handed to him was the constitution and by-laws of the Society of the Illini.

The contents of the pamphlet differed little from the constitution and by-laws of most societies, being a compilation of trash perfectly free from the treasonable sentiments of the Order.

Mr. Strawn replied that the constitution and laws handed to him were in a measure those of the Temple. It had never been repealed, but yet the Temple never worked by it. Illini was the local name of the Chicago lodge of the Sons of Liberty.

By the Judge Advocate—The laws exhibited by Mr. Bartley were never used in the Temple except, perhaps, to determine some parliamentary rule at issue. The document the members subscribed to was not that constitution, but the ritual of the order of Knights. The other was probably never seen by a large number of the members.

By request of Judge Bartley, the pamphlet was attached to the record of the Court.

Mr. Maughan, a young and gentlemanly looking witness, was then sworn. The following is his testimony, as elicited in his examination by Major Burnett:

TESTIMONY OF MR. MAUGHAN.

My name is John Maughan. For the past two years, when at home, I have resided at Windsor, Canada West. I was previously in Toronto, but was born in Yorkshire, England, and came over to Anglehamm. in Windsor I was Clerk and Teller in the Bank of Upper Canada. I went from employment of the bank, August 11th, 1862, and left Anglehamm, July, 1863. While in the employment of the bank I made the acquaintance of a great number of refugees from the Southern Confederacy, was on the best terms with many of them. They were generally military men, and consequently associated much together, being very clannish. Among those who were in the habit of visiting the bank was Jacob Thompson, the Canadian Confederate agent. In Windsor he assumed the name of Colonel Cassens, but in Toronto, I believe, was generally known by his right name. I also knew Colonel Ben. Anderson, of Nashville, who is now in McLean Barracks. He had been in the Southern army, but I do not know in what capacity. He came from a Federal prison. Mr. Langhorne, who was in the Confederate army, was also a visitor to the bank. Mr. Lester, Leslie, Captain Thompson, Waston, Canada Scott, Captain Osborne, Dr. Smith, and Bledsoe. The latter was a Captain in the Confederate army. In the McLean Barracks, in this city. Anderson, generally known as Colonel, Confederate Cass, and Captain Bledsoe, were frequently in the habit of visiting the bank. I became acquainted with all of them. I have missed, between the fall of 1861 and 1863. I first became acquainted with Anderson in Windsor, in the fall of 1862. He was boarding in Windsor, and I boarded with him. Bledsoe was also there. The new, fast and first-class steamer BENTON, Capt. Sullivan, will run between Detroit and Chicago for Fort Benton, and intermediate points, SATURDAY, 14th inst.

The splendid steamship CITY OF DETROIT, Capt. Fenton, will leave Detroit for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 28th.

The new, fast and first-class freight steamer YELLOW STONE, Capt. Sullivan, will run between Detroit and Chicago, SATURDAY, March 28th.

The splendid new passenger steamer, FANNY BROOKS, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hickey, Clerk, will leave Detroit for Chicago, MONDAY, March 30th, at 5 o'clock p. m.

The new and first-class steamer DEER LODGE will run between Fort Union and Benton and the cargo of all the boats of the Company will be transferred at Fort Union.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantage and an assurance that their goods will be forwarded with as little detention. We are also prepared to furnish land transportation for freight which may arrive at Fort Benton, to bring in and present the offices of said Bank, Insurance and Express Company, in the city of Virginia City, Nevada Territory, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, 1863, or to show just cause why they should not be required to pay the same, with interest thereon, as provided by law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 3d day of May, A. D. 1864.

By order of the Court. JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Attest: JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Legal Notices.

Dr. James.

Dr. Bigelow.

Commission Merchants.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

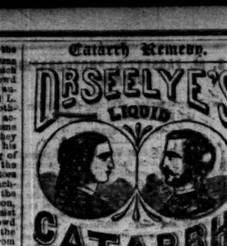
Roback's are Better.

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER,
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Diabetes,
Calculus, Gravel,
Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous
Or Milky Discharges
after Urinating.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of
the Bladder,
Strangury and Burning, or Painful
Urinating.

Catarrh Remedy.



Stomach Bitters.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

THE CITY.

MUSTERED OUT.—Company H of the 88th Illinois, was yesterday mustered out at Camp Fry. The balance of the regiment will be mustered out to-day.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The monthly meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, this afternoon, February 7. A full attendance is especially requested.

FOR CAMP FRY.—One hundred recruits from Rockford arrived in the city yesterday, and went at once to Camp Fry, to be mustered into service in the new regiment known as the 147th Illinois Infantry.

ARRESTED.—Two gamblers, Paul Peters and Matthew Cahill, were yesterday arrested upon a capias and held to bail, at the instance of Tip Farrell, who swears that they swindled him out of $800 at a game commonly known as faro.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Mercantile Association, falling due last evening, was adjourned for one week, to enable the members to listen to the lecture of Dr. Elder, in Metropolitan Hall.

CITY MISSION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the City Mission will be held in room 89, M. E. Church Block, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested on important business.

A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The Congregation of the First Baptist Church, (Dr. Everts,) on Sunday contributed the magnificent sum of $25,000, with which to continue the work on the new building.

FIRE.—About two o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a frame building at No. 250 Wells street, occupied by Mrs. Susan Harding, who loses household goods to the value of $400. No insurance. The damage to the building will be about $1,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held at Room No. 19, Fullerton Block, at seven and a half o'clock this evening. Members are requested to be punctual, as business of importance will be brought before the Association.

BRUTAL SPORT.—One of those debasing exhibitions of bestiality known as a dog fight took place at Cottage Grove yesterday. A large crowd of roughs, thieves, and pickpockets was in attendance. The contest lasted fifty-nine minutes. We trust the police will see that it is the last exhibition of the kind in that locality.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY is now at Waterloo, Alabama. The boys are in excellent trim. Parcels sent to them should be marked, "Per Adams' Express, care of Assistant Quartermaster S. H. Stevens, Nashville." He will forward them by transport.

LARCENY.—Mary Kimball, a chronic thief, was yesterday detected in the act of stealing an album from the stand in front of Bamford & Baldwin's news-store, on Monroe street. She was examined before Justice Brown and committed in default of $200 bail.

IN OTHER LANDS.—The forthcoming Great Northwestern Fair is arousing the people not only of the whole United States, but of Europe to active sympathy. A large contribution was yesterday received from Hon. George P. Hansen, U. S. Consul at Elsinore, Denmark, for the Fair.

THIEVES.—The crush at Smith & Nixon's Hall last evening, brought out the light-fingered gentry in force. Many pockets were picked. Detective George Miller arrested two, one of whom is the notorious Joe Brown, who will be remembered as having killed a man about a year ago at Illinoistown. They were securely locked up.

MORE CONFIDENCE.—Another stranger was victimized out of about three hundred dollars near McCormick's Block yesterday, by the well-known confidence game; he lent the money on a cheque for a large amount. He is nominally the gainer by about a thousand dollars, but his imaginary profit is a real loss.

NEW MUSIC.—H. M. Higgins, whose reputation as a publisher of good music is well known to the readers of the TRIBUNE, has just issued a charming ballad, entitled "Oh Mother Hear my Dying Call," as sung by Kelly at the Academy of Music. This is from the pen of Geo. F. Graff, and in sentiment and melody is possessed of much more than ordinary merit. Send to Higgins for a copy.

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE ACT.—Henry Schoellkoft and C. Edward Schoellkoft, of the firm of Henry Schoellkopf & Bro., No. 231 Randolph street, were yesterday arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Webb, and arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, upon the charge of selling matches without the revenue stamp affixed as required by law. The case was settled on payment of a fine of $100 and costs of suit.

TO SPIRITUALISTS.—The Spiritualists of Chicago are requested to assemble, this afternoon (Tuesday,) at half-past two o'clock, in the Sanitary Commission Rooms, (entrance through the Theater,) to make arrangements for taking part in the forthcoming great Northwestern Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home. Mrs. J. S. Fuller has been appointed Chairman of the Committee.

FALSE PRETENSES.—George Bertholme was yesterday arrested, at the instance of John Goldenberg, the keeper of a saloon on the corner of State and Polk streets, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It was alleged that he borrowed $50 of the complainant, representing that he had $900 deposited in the Illinois State Savings Institution, and could easily repay the loan. Upon investigation, it was discovered that he had no funds at the bank. The case was continued, bail being fixed at $300.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Richard O'Leary, a saloon keeper at No. 7 North Wells street, was yesterday brought before Justice Brown charged with the fraudulent retention of $400, which had been entrusted to him by the complainant, Henry Allen. Mr. Allen is a soldier who some time since met Mr. Leary at Springfield, and gave him $400 to deliver to a third party in this city. This it is alleged he failed to do. Hence the suit. The case was continued until the 9th, on Leary giving bail in the sum of $500. There are several other parties in Chicago guilty of fleecing soldiers in this way.

GARROTED.—At a late hour on Saturday night a daring attempt at highway robbery was made upon the person of W. T. Horton, of Milwaukee. It appeared that Horton, who is recruiting here for Wisconsin, engaged three men to go with him to Milwaukee and enlist. On Saturday night he was going up VanBuren street in company with his men, and when near the corner of Franklin street, one of them, named John Murphy, suddenly sprang upon him and seized him by the back of the neck, while the others robbed him of his watch and a small sum of money. They then fled. John Murphy, the leader of the party, was subsequently arrested, and, after an examination before Justice McDonnell, was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

CONSUL TO SIAM.—Capt. J. M. Hood, formerly a resident of this city, but more recently of Sycamore, De Kalb county, passed through this city last night en route to Boston, where will take a packet ship to the kingdom of Siam, to act as American Consul at the Court of Bankok, with the right to exercise ministerial powers. He is accompanied by his wife and R. E. Tucker, of Sycamore, who is appointed as Marshall of the Consular Court of that Kingdom. Capt. Hood will make an excellent Consul, possessing, as he does, easy, affable manners, and prompt and methodical business qualities. There has been no previous American representation for the Kingdom of Siam, with which an extensive trade is springing up, and it was time that a Consul was sent there. It would be difficult to select a better one than the gentleman whom the President has appointed.

THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL LAST EVENING.—This exhibition which opened at Smith & Nixon's Hall last evening is one of the finest things it has ever been our lot to witness. It is gotten up on a scale of magnificence and splendor we have never seen equaled. Commencing with a picture of the gathering of the Angels around the Almighty's throne to hear a new decree, it illustrates Milton's immortal poem of Paradise Lost, from beginning to end. The scenes representing heaven, the war of the angels, and the casting out of heaven of Satan and his hosts, are perfectly sublime. The scenes representing the creation are gotten up in a style and manner different from anything we have ever seen.

We noted especially the beautiful sunrise upon the young earth for the first time. The moonrise and the creation of fowls, fishes, and insects, and finally the creation of animals, and men, are all pictures worthy of the study of an artist. The next fifteen scenes represent Hell through Chaos to this earth. They are of immense power, and convey to the mind an awful and impressive idea of the infernal regions below. The last section which represents the garden of Eden, and Adam and Eve, "clothed in naked majesty divine," is beyond description the best thing we have ever witnessed. In fact, the whole exhibition is one of general excellence, and should be seen by all. We doubt whether Smith & Nixon's Hall will hold all the people who will endeavor to gain admittance this evening. Go early, if you wish for a seat.

MICHIGAN IRON COMPANY—LAKE SUPERIOR.—We have been shown specimens of iron ore from the Michigan Iron Company's mines, located in Marquette county, Lake Superior, and also a sample of Pig Iron made at the Morgan Iron Company's furnace, which will compare favorably with Scotch pig iron for softness, while it possesses the very important quality—strength. A prospectus of the Company is before us, setting forth the character of the enterprise, and the project of a blast furnace to be erected upon the property the coming season.

The Company is organized with a capital stock of $250,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $25 each, and in order to provide means to build the furnace, and to construct a branch railroad of near two miles in length to connect the location with the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, they are offering a sufficient amount of the stock (15,500 shares) at the subscription price, $10 per share, making the paid up capital $250,000. This is the first project of the kind that has been presented here from that region, and much credit is due to Mr. A. B. Meeker, our well known coal and iron dealer, for his perseverance in inducing the Michigan Iron Company to offer their stock in this market. We are daily becoming more closely connected with the Lake Superior country by the extension of our railroad lines, and the time has come when Chicago people should interest themselves in the business of that region. Heretofore our sister cities Detroit and Cleveland have controlled the Lake Superior trade, and are now exerting themselves to retain it; and unless our merchants and capitalists turn their attention in that direction, the business which should naturally be tributary to this city will continue in the same channel it now is.

The Michigan Iron Company, judging from the character of the men interested, promises to be one of the first enterprises of the Iron range, and the Secretary, Mr. Clark, whose office temporarily is with Mr. A. B. Meeker, foot of North Market street, will have great pleasure in making disposition of the requisite amount of stock. While oil is attracting the attention of everybody, and beguiling those of a speculative mind into risking their money upon a mere chance, the more sober and thinking will invest their capital in enterprises of the character of the Michigan Iron Company, where every dollar invested is represented by productive property. And unlike oil territory, where it is necessary to sink several hundred feet below the surface with a possibility of finding the article, the mines of iron ore are vast mountains, the productiveness of which depends mainly upon the demand for the ore.

This trade is steadily increasing in importance, as shown from the shipments from the port of Marquette. For the last three years the shipments were as follows:

[illegible]	115,721 tons.
[illegible]	[illegible] "
[illegible]	[illegible] "

A portion of the prospectus will be found in another column.

S. M. FASSETT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC OPENING.

An Unprecedented Throng—Description of the Rooms—Music, Pictures, Art and Beauty.

The opening of S. M. Fassett's new Photographic Gallery in Smith & Nixon's Block yesterday, was one of the events of the season, and was made the occasion of an immense attendance both for the sake of seeing the new rooms and the artistic pleasure derived from viewing the choice pictures with which the walls are adorned. The numerous and large apartments were fairly thronged from noon until midnight with ladies and gentlemen in spite of the threatening and unpleasant character of the weather, and it is safe to say there was but one expression of opinion from all present, and that an expression of unqualified admiration and delight.

In the evening the jam was almost suffocating. Few occasions, not excepting the opera even, have called out more of the elite of our city. From seven o'clock until ten it was a constant stream of visitors, and although the evening is not as favorable as the day for the exhibition of the real beauty of the rooms, the beautiful blending and the severe simplicity which is one of the best attributes of art. Music added its charms to the pleasures of the occasion. The Great Western Band, in orchestra, played a choice programme, and among the pieces a pretty little inauguration march, dedicated to Mr. Fassett by the well known composer, Adolph Baumbach, whose songs and instrumental compositions are as familiar as household words. It is estimated that not less than 15,600 persons attended during the day and evening.

The opening of these rooms marks not alone an era in the history of the photographic art in Chicago, but in the country. We may now challenge any city at the East, not even excepting New York and Philadelphia, which boast the finest galleries, to produce a superior or even an equal to this, either in size or equipment. It is only another instance, where instances are multiplying rapidly, that Chicago is making gigantic strides ahead in all that pertains to the stable business growth of a city, as well as to the artistic appliances and adornments, that mark the maturity of a city, and while we congratulate Mr. Fassett upon that remarkable success in business which has warranted his outlay, we none the less congratulate our citizens that a gallery has been established here which may bear comparison with any, and one to which they may point with pleasure and pride. Mr. Fassett has achieved many and notable successes in his old gallery, but we now look for a production of pictures that will at once give a tone and enviable name to Chicago efforts in this beautiful science of sun painting.

We have heretofore described from the original drawings the plan and character of the various rooms and it is only necessary now to glance at them. The business office is on the ground floor where orders may be given, proofs seen and purchases of albums, stereoscopic views, and all articles of vertu connected with the business transacted. The second floor is devoted to a splendid reception and exhibition room, the walls of which are beautifully decorated with every description of picture—plain and colored photographs, cartes, single figures and groups in India ink, oil and water colors. Ivorytypes and exquisite miniatures in paper and porcelain. There are also on this floor a sitters' room, and ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms. On the third floor is another sitters' room, work room, laboratory and extensive baths, besides suites of rooms for the artists' studios. On the fourth, is a large sky-light room which is fairly flooded with light softened by the wall tints and yet sufficiently powerful to allow of the taking of pictures even in the darkest days. The excellence of these lights is one of the charms of the new gallery, giving to pictures soft transparent shadows and finely rounded and well developed outlines.

All the equipments of the room are in the most perfect taste and keeping. The painting was done by Mr. Milligan and confers credit upon him. The furniture is of the antique pattern in walnut and ebony, and were made by A. Vredin, of this city, from Mrs. Fassett's own designs. All of the desks, cases, lounges, chairs and ottomans are in the same style, and give to the rooms a unity of style and harmony of coloring which are absolutely charming. Add to this the matched tints of walls and carpets, the rich but artistic hangings, the elaborate brackets, the omission of sharp angles or lines, niches filled with choice statuary, the hanging of the pictures, complete unity of design, and that design based upon a correct and artistic taste, and you have a picture, both in general and detail which we do not believe can be surpassed in any photograph gallery.

Of the workmanship which will be displayed in these rooms it is almost unnecessary for us to speak. The beautiful gems which hang upon the walls, and which are in every drawing room in Chicago, are the best witnesses. Mrs. Fassett will still continue to give her time and taste to the productions of Mr. F.'s cameras. Her reputation and skill as a colorist are too well known to need endorsement at our hands. Mr. Rawson, an excellent colorist, both in water colors and in oils, and a man of versatile talents, has also been employed. Long travel, constant, patient toil at his art, a quick eye for beauty, and an artistic hand to execute, are the rare requisites he brings to his profession. Both as an artist and an author we welcome him to the city, and are glad that his skillful pencil will find employment among us. He has already illustrated many groups which were heartily admired yesterday. Skillful operators from abroad, who are masters of their profession, have been secured, and every department has been filled conscientiously, so that an unsatisfactory proof or an unfinished or poor picture will never leave his rooms. In the matter of photographic albums, cartes de visite, stereoscopes, views and frames of every description, his stock is immense and well assorted.

Mr. Fassett commences his business to-day in a patriotic and generous manner, by donating the full proceeds of the day's business to the Sanitary Fair. Every man, woman and child should feel it their duty to give a sitting for the Fair. You can not make a better use of your face, ugly or handsome. While you will have the satisfaction of a truthful and natural picture for yourself and your friends, you will have the better and higher satisfaction of having aided the best of causes. We wish Mr. F. all success in the new rooms so pleasantly opened and in the business recommenced so auspiciously.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Enlistments—Bounties to Volunteers—Five Hundred Dollars Proposed to be Paid to Each Recruit.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Cook county was held yesterday afternoon in the County Court room, pursuant to call, to consider the question of relieving the county from the impending draft. The call was signed by one-third of the members of the Board.

The Chairman, A. B. Johnson, in the chair. The following were present:

Supervisors Allen, Apfel, Atwater, Brady, Blake, Cadman, Colvin, Cooper, Drandorff, Duensing, Edbrook, Farwell, Fisk, Follansbe, Gibbs, Gormley, Greede, Haines, Hammond, Hopkins, Harms, Jameson, Jacobs, Knickerbocker, Lamparter, Niles, Ohlendorf, Pinney, Peck, Rexford, Russel, Schlnmiller, Schaeffer, Shiels, Sauter, Scott, Schad, Taylor, Taylor, Thorworth, Vial, Wicker, and Wilmarth.

The Clerk read the call.

Supervisor Gibbs offered a resolution thanking Governor Oglesby for having vetoed the Horse Railroad bill, and requesting the members of the Legislature from this county to vote against the bill on its reconsideration. The resolution was carried unanimously, and on motion of Supervisor Gibbs, the Clerk was instructed to telegraph the resolution to Springfield.

Supervisor Farwell said that there had been put in the county under the last call only about 449 men. Men could not be procured for less than about $500 each. The $100 given by the county was too small, as the different sub-districts could not make up the balance. In consequence the County was enlisting but few men, but men were being run off to other places. In his opinion a county bounty of $300 should be given to all persons enlisting under that call, and let the sub-districts raise the balance. Further, the County should refund the difference of $200 to sub-districts who had already put in recruits, provided that such county warrant should have been paid at least $300 each. They should also give a certain sum to each drafted man as was the case under the last draft. He moved the appointment of a committee of three (amended to make five) to draft suitable resolutions on the subject.

Carried; and the following were appointed: A. B. Johnson, W. W. Farwell, D. S. Hammond, J. C. Haines, B. Wilmarth.

Supervisor Haines read a report of a meeting of citizens of the Tenth Ward, in which it was stated as the sense of the meeting that the bounty should be $500, and that the difference of $400 should be refunded to those sub-districts which had furnished men already. Referred to the Committee just appointed.

Supervisor Atwater presented a report of a meeting held by the Draft Association of the Thirteenth Ward, in which the association asked for the sum of $10, recruiting fee, for each of thirty-four men recruited by that ward, the petitioners being unable to get the required vouchers; also setting forth that a great deal more than that ($340) money had been expended in procuring such recruits. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was offered by Supervisor Niles, directing the Clerk to make out a statement of the indebtedness and property valuation of the county, for the purpose of showing the financial condition of the county for the information of capitalists proposing to lend money on the county scrip. Carried.

The question of paying bounties to about one dozen drafted men who had failed to apply within the time limited, was referred to the War Fund Committee with power to act.

The Clerk announced that what was known as the Horse Railroad Bill had passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 55 against 24.

The Board then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NEWSBOYS.

Opening of Their New Reading and Lodging House.

Saturday evening the Newsboys' Lodging House was formally opened to the use of the juveniles for whose benefit it was organized. Between seventy-five and a hundred of the boys improved the opportunity and formally became members by signing the by-laws and paying a small membership fee. The rooms are located in the Tremont Exchange Buildings on Dearborn street, and consists, at present, of three rooms, viz: wash-room, reading-room and lodging room. It is one of the conditions imposed that no boy can enter the reading-room or dormitory, until his hands and face have been well washed and his hair combed. They are then permitted to enter the reading room where tables are provided and innocent and pleasing games, such as checkers, dominoes, &c., are engaged in. Good order is insisted upon, and no vulgarity, profanity or boisterousness tolerated. Papers are also on file, and it is proposed to introduce a black-board upon which the boys may be taught the art of writing and cyphering.

In the lodging-room are erected about a dozen berths which are intended for the use of such boys as have no home. Those who have parents will be expected to lodge with them. Arrangements have been made for an enlargement of the accommodations after the 1st of May, when additional sleeping conveniences will be provided and the internal accommodations greatly improved.

The boys enter heartily into the project and seem to have a grateful appreciation of the efforts made in their behalf. The great object of the managers is to make the lodging house so attractive that the boys will be induced to spend their evenings there instead of at the saloons and other low resorts, to which many have been driven by the absence of any other place to go to. At present it bids fair to every prospect that the desire will be realized and many a boy will look back from manhood and confess that the newsboys' lodging house saved him from moral ruin.

To carry out the benevolent designs of the originators of this enterprise, considerable addition to the present funds will be necessary. We trust that our citizens usually so active in every good work will not fail now. Few enterprises have stronger claims upon their sympathy.

The rooms are open day and evening, and our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, are cordially invited to call in and see the arrangements and give the boys a word of cheer.

GOLD AND STOCKS ON COMMISSION.—The buying and selling of gold and stocks has become quite a feature in the business transactions of our city. The speculative enterprise of the day is turned in a great measure in this direction. This spirit, added to the large actual want of coin in mercantile circles, renders the business of transference a large and important, as well as a delicate one. To buy and sell at the most advantageous moment, requires no little tact and experience. Hence it is always preferable for the inexperienced to be guided by sage counsel. Our readers will notice by an advertisement in another column, that Henry Greenebaum, of the firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., offers his services to such as desire to make any transactions of the kind mentioned. Mr. Greenebaum is one of our oldest bankers, thoroughly conversant with the subject, and just the man to enter upon this important and heretofore unoccupied field. His transactions will be almost entirely upon commission, but for responsible parties will buy upon a margin. Parties in the country can have their orders by telegraph promptly attended to.

WEALTH AND ITS SOURCES.

Dr. Elder in Metropolitan Hall—First of Four Lectures on Political Economy.

The first of a series of four lectures on Political Economy, was delivered in Metropolitan Hall last evening by Dr. William Elder of the Treasury Department at Washington. The lecture is given under the immediate auspices of the Mercantile Association, the speaker being introduced by Merrill Ladd, Esq., Secretary of the Association.

Dr. Elder is a portly, genial gentleman of the old school. He has a well-stored head poised over a brave and loyal heart. In his delivery he is merry, witty—yet earnest. His deep truths lose no weight through the frequency of his humorous allusions.

Dr. Elder announced as the special subject of the evening, "Wealth and its Sources," and expounded his views thereon in a semi-humorous, semi-statistical vein. He spoke discursively but never rambled so far away from the subject as to fatigue his hearers. His reasonings were sound without being close; he took high Unionist ground.

The lecturer was heartily applauded during the delivery of his address, and at its close.

He said that some apprehensions had gone abroad that "Political Economy" was the subject of his lecture. The term was one which he did not like. The pattern was too large. It was his purpose to leave himself some liberty in the selection and treatment of his topic. The term "Political Economy" had ever puzzled the student, and the various treatises upon the subject reflected no credit upon their authors.

A member of Congress had asked him the question whether wealth increased in proportion to population. He thought the query was one of great magnitude. He believed we had a population of two millions more to-day than on the afternoon when Sumter fell. Our productiveness has been doubled since the rebellion. The waste of war is but a bagatelle compared with the waste of unproductive labor. We can come out richer at the end of a seven years' war than before it.

Through the stimulus given to labor by the war, our productions were now $750,000,000 per year more than during the years of peace. The foreign emigration was immense. It had increased vastly within eighteen months. England had sold us our bonds at half price at the commencement of the war; she would yet buy them back at a premium. We gave England one screw on cotton; we will give her one more on gold. When our war closes we shall burst the Bank of England.

Skilled labor produces wealth. The mind and the muscle are kings of the elements. In proportion as capital contributes to the result, labor improves in quantity; as mind is engaged it improves in quality. The natural price of an article is the cost of its reproduction.

In any country which was prospering, the old wages of labor have now gone down. The law of distribution is a true one. A superabundance of production increases the wealth of all classes. A poor man cannot now afford to walk for any distance. It is vastly cheaper for him to ride.

The law of substitution governs all classes of mankind as they advance in civilization. Under this law there was no limit to the production of wealth. We shall substitute the cheap, the abundant and the exhaustless, for the reverse. Under the law of progress only land and labor can increase in value. Their products continually decrease in price. The spontaneous productions of earth are of no benefit to us. Labor is the condition under which we must obtain the necessaries and luxuries of life.

The tendency of the raw material to increase in value and of the cost of its conversion into wealth to decrease, was self-evident. Iron in Baltimore costs as much per pound as nails in Philadelphia. Paper in the Rocky Mountains is very high priced, while rags are almost worthless. As you aproach near to the scene of conversion into wealth, the raw material increases in value while the manufactured articles become cheaper. This rule inheres in all things. It is the constant tendency of all manufactured articles or products of labor to grow cheaper.

The second lecture of the course will be given at Metropolitan Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Board of Trade. The topic will be "Foreign and Domestic Commerce." Those who ignore the delivery of these lecture, will miss a rare entertainment.

RECRUITING.—Since our report on Thursday last, there have been credited to the quota of Cook county, thirty-two recruits, of whom seventeen were enlisted on Monday. The sum paid yesterday to the men ranged from $300 to $395; the brokers received $400, we believe, in every instance. The only parties recruiting were the committee from the 14th Ward, and that from the town of Lyons. If these gentlemen choose to do their business through the brokers and scalpers, and contribute from $10 to $100 to them for presenting each recruit instead of giving the money directly to the recruit, we suppose it is all right. If those who furnish the money—the citizens of the ward and town—can stand it, we can. These gentlemen are directly responsible for the present disgraceful condition of things in our city. There can be no good reason why, when a man enlists in the service of his country, he should not receive the whole of the bounty, and not be compelled to divide with the brokers. Had it not been for these gentry who act as middle men between the recruit and the county, and could recruits have been assured of fair treatment at the hands of the County War Fund Committee, our quota would now have been filled. These men and the committees who pander to them, have been the direct cause of sending at least 1,500 men out of the county to be credited upon the quotas of other localities in the State and elsewhere.

The Board of Supervisors will to-day take some action relative to the increase of bounties, but such action will be worse than useless, unless they first take some step which shall assure recruits that the lion's share of the bounty shall not go to line the pockets of hungry substitute brokers. Manifestly the first thing to be done is, to clear the public square of the shanties which now disfigure it. If we recollect aright, it was made a condition to the occupancy of the square, by these men, that they should agree to recruit for no county but that of Cook. How has that promise been kept? We venture to say that there is not a man of them, who has not credited a hundred men to towns outside of the district. They then clearly have forfeited their right to remain, and the work of removal cannot begin a moment too soon.

The following dispatch was yesterday received from the agent of the Ward Association, sent to Washington to induce the Government to deal directly with the Associations instead of sub-districts. Of course, everybody anticipated that the Government would reject the project of recruiting for Associations. But it is the concluding paragraph of the dispatch, to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers:

"The project of Ward Associations for recruiting men is rejected by the authorities. *Our quota is largely increased. You should drive every substitute broker out, who will not work for the county.*"

This is striking the nail on the head. Clear them out, unless they will give bonds for the faithful performance of their contracts. If they can satisfy the authorities that they have and will recruit for none but Cook County, and will be satisfied with a moderate commission, let them remain, otherwise, remove them.

One of the brokers insists that our strictures should apply to members of the County War Fund Committee who are engaged in recruiting. Whenever we learn that they are swindling recruits, we shall show them up.

The following is the exhibit of credits at dark last evening:

First Ward	1	Hanover	8
Second	5	Hyde Park	3
Third	8	Jefferson	14
Fourth	11	Lake	11
Fifth	6	Lake View	13
Sixth	0	Lemont	9
Seventh	13	Leyden	6
Eighth	1	Lyons	4
Ninth	11	Maine	13
Tenth	9	New Trier	10
Eleventh	4	Niles	9
Twelfth	3	Northfield	5
Thirteenth	5	Orland	13
Fourteenth	41	Palatine	12
Fifteenth	44	Palos	0
Sixteenth	21	Proviso	12
Barrington	15	Rich	10
Bloom	12	Schaumberg	15
Bremen	13	Thornton	1
Calumet	0	Wheeling	19
Cicero	0	Worth	14
Elk Grove	16		
Evanston	10	Total	461

PRIME HAVANAS.—Verily, the uses of tobacco are many, the material consumed by smokers and snuffers problematical, and the dodges of the manufacturers past finding out. The luxury of a good cigar involves consequences with which all are not familiar, the composition of a prime Havana is——we will not say. We have heretofore heard of cabbage leaves, dock leaves, hemp strings, &c., tinctured with rum and opium, but all these come at first hand, and are endurable from the reflection that the substitute is probably as harmless as the original. But what shall we say to these very self-same adulterations coming to us at second hand, being used again and again, passing through as many different bodies as does the soul of a Hindoo dog before it reaches the mansions of the blest? Whew! it is enough to disgust one altogether with the idea of a whiff! To what base uses may not our mouths and nostrils be applied?

We notice an advertisement in one of the papers for "cigar stubs, and old sogers, for which the highest cash prices will be paid." Angels and ministers of grace defend us. We will not plead ignorance of the meaning of these terms, because it is the part (as the Latins had it) of a newspaper man to know everything, but perhaps some of our readers are ignorant of these slang phrases, as certainly many of them do not know what will be done with the stubs and sogers, after the cash has been paid down. We will tell them. They are made over again into cigars and chewing tobacco for the delectation of persons who use the weed in those shapes.

It is well known to those who understand what [illegible] call "inner life" of [illegible] and Parisian existence, that the collectors of this material are as regular as the dustman in their visits, and in the [illegible] named place *les chiffoniers* are often found subdivided like the cracksmen, one class turning up their noses at anything in the gutter but the aforesaid "old soger" and his friend the stub. The same species of honorable labor has more recently been introduced into New York, where the spittoons, the gutters, the outhouses, every imaginable place, are ransacked for these tit-bits, which are usually turned over to the manufacturer, and by him sent forth to the retailer as bran new cigars and tobacco of the most approved brands.

And now the villainy is imported into Chicago, and we are in danger of being poisoned worse than ever by the duplicated abomination. Who shall say that we are not becoming rapidly civilized? We have all the vices that inure to cities of much older and larger growth. The stub and soger cap the climax. Henceforth let us be prepared for the worst, and when we see the short end of a cigar lying around loose in the mud, let us be careful how we abuse it; we know not but that its delicate aroma may tickle our nostrils a week hence, and there is no sense in making it any more dirty, vile or obnoxious than its condition already imposes.

STAR-GAZING THROUGH THE PROVINCES.—It is generally known that the police officers of this city are passed free over the lines of the horse-railways in this city. Sergeant Hickey, one of the oldest members of the police force, was asked for his fare yesterday on a Randolph street car. He showed his star as usual. The conductor only stared, and still demanded five cents. Mr. Hickey then said he was a police officer. "No you don't," said the knowing conductor, looking at the small sergeant's star, "that's played out," and grew abusive. How the matter was settled we know not. Superintendent Turtle has more than once been ordered out of the car as an impostor and threatened with arrest. For the benefit of green conductors we may be permitted to say that the stars of the patrolmen are much larger than those worn by the Sergeants, Captains and Superintendent.

CHURCH MATTERS.—A correspondent of the New York *Independent*, writing from Chicago says:

"The silver lining is not wanting in ministerial experience hereaway. Dr. Patton's salary is raised from $2,500 to $3,000, and a gift of $500 is added: Dr. Humphrey (salary $3,000) has a gift of $1,000; Mr. Swazey (salary $3,000) has a gift of $1,000; Dr. Bishop receives a $300 watch; Dr. Everts a donation of $800; Rev. S. H. Nichols' salary is raised to $2,000; Rev. W. B. Wright's to $1,700.

Our Congregational people have a "big job" before them this season. The Plymouth Church is to go on with its fifty thousand dollar building; the New England Church is also to build a permanent house of equal expense, on the Washington Park; the Union Park Church, which is thriving finely under the [illegible] of [illegible], is planning either to build or enlarge; while the First Church, which has determined to enlarge and build a tower, generously postpones this project so as to help the Plymouth Church to the amount of many thousand dollars, while they build an edifice for a mission school and church at an expense of $10,000.

TO BE EXCHANGED.—On Saturday, orders were received at Camp Douglas to prepare for the immediate exchange of three thousand of the prisoners now confined at this post. It is proposed to take the Missourian's first; equal proportions of the Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana troops will follow. Of 180 members of the 3d Kentucky—the most bitter and aristocratic regiment represented here—but sixteen could, yesterday, be found who were willing to be exchanged. They much preferred to remain in captivity. The Missourians, however, surpassed all others in their indifference to the rebel cause. Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy received nothing but curses at their hands. Not one of the number would consent to return to Dixie, and renew their efforts against the old flag.

BENEFIT OF MISS HOWARD.—Miss May C. Howard of the Museum, takes her benefit on Friday evening next. The old rule, that "opinions differ" with regard to the merits of actors, as of all other things, scarcely holds good in her case; everybody pronounces her acting to be good. She will of course be grateful for attendance on the part of her friends, and we expect on that occasion a full house will improve her usual fascinating smile, making it perfectly irresistible.

The firm of J. H. Wood and B. F. Whitman is dissolved, Mr. Whitman retiring. The Museum will in future be owned solely by Col. Wood.

SALE OF VESSELS.—Messrs. W. M. Egan & Co. sold last week, the schooners Arctic and Gamecock. The former brought $8,000 and the latter $8,100.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Egan and Maj. Gen. Cutler are at the Sherman House. Though not yet recovered from his recent wound, Gen. Egan is on his way to the front to take command of his division.

ELEVENTH WARD.—A draft meeting of citizens of the Eleventh Ward is called for this evening at No. 331 Milwaukee avenue, at the house of Mr. Jo. Reck.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Music Boxes worth $5, $8, $14 and $20 each. Fine assortment new style Belt Buckles, Lubin Genuine Perfumes, Lubin's Soaps, Pomade, Puff Rouge and Lilly Balls, at Noble's Notion and Toy Bazaar, 175 Lake street. feb7-3t

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 164 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and diseases of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has 10 separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 3294. All letters containing stamp answered promptly.

To the Editor of the Journal:
In reply to a letter of inquiry with regard to Dr. Webster, I would say that Dr. W. had the exclusive charge of the venerii department of my Hospital for three years, and during that time treated successfully over 3000 patients. I cheerfully recommend him to those needing the services of a first class physician.
A. McDOWELL,
Principal of McDowell's Hospital,
feb7-h375-7t St. Louis, Mo.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—Renews the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Try it. For sale by all Druggists, and by H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, Wholesale Agent for the Northwest. feb7-h341-2w

Two or three Colds in Succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting, what was once a simple, curable affection into one which is generally fatal. Ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of—and intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Jayne's Expectorant thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold everywhere. feb7,h372-3t-tues ths & sat

Relief for the Afflicted.—The attention of our readers is requested to the card of Dr. Bigelow, which will be found in another column of our paper. The Doctor has achieved an enviable reputation in this city—a legitimate consequence of the high professional skill displayed in his practice. The most delicate or skeptical need not hesitate to entrust themselves to his care. His rooms are open day and evening, and his arrangements for receiving visitors are so complete, that distinct rooms, with separate entrances are provided for each, so that all may visit him in strict confidence. We say to all needing his services, call at his rooms, No. 179 South Clark street corner of Monroe. You cannot afford to stay away. Get his Guide to health, published monthly free of charge. feb-7h308-1t

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began to think well of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"For throat troubles they are a specific."
N. P. WILLIS.
"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.
"An elegant combination for coughs."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
REV. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.
"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.
As there are imitations, be sure and obtain the genuine. jan10-h180-13t-2-tus

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jan17e804-1m.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill in relation to the enrollment as reported by the Military Committee, which is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, any person enrolled and liable to be drafted, may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person, and such drafted person shall be exempt from service for such time as the substitute shall be held to service, under the terms of his enlistment.

Mr. COLLAMER offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information as to whether any permits to trade in cotton in the seceded States had been granted since the 3d of July last; and if so, what has been the nature of the permits or licenses; whether they were paid for, by what influence they were obtained, and under what law were granted, &c.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution calling on the President for confirmation relative to the late peace mission.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., objected to the resolution, and it lies over till to-morrow.

The amendment to the enrollment bill was taken up, and the section providing the manner in which State and local bounties shall be paid was stricken out.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person owing military service shall be exempted from the military or to perform the same on account of furnishing a substitute for the navy, unless the substitute is presented to the board of enrollment by which the principal is enrolled, and is accepted by said board of enrollment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any recruiting agent, substitute broker or other person who shall enlist or cause to be enlisted as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, knowing him to be such, or who shall defraud or deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local, or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial or military commission, be fined not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment, not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of such court-martial or military commission.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States, any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court martial or military commission, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all State and local bounties, hereafter paid to any volunteer or substitute, upon entry into the military or naval service of the United States, shall be paid in installments, as follows: One-third at the time of the muster into service of such volunteer or substitute; one-third at the expiration of half the term of service; and one-third at the expiration of the term of such service, unless sooner discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty, unpaid, shall be paid to his widow, if he shall leave a widow, if not, to his children, or, if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the remainder of the term of service of any person who shall hereafter enter the military or naval service as a volunteer or drafted man, who shall desert therefrom or be discharged by means of physical disability existing prior to said enlistment into the service, shall be added to the amount due from the district to which such volunteer or drafted man shall have been credited, and the same shall be filled up by enlistment or draft.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the other lawful penalties for the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the passage of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizen[ship] … deserter shall be forever incapable of holding any office, or any trust of profit under the United States, or exercising any of the rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service shall be liable to the penalties of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of the preceding sections.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved that the fifth section be stricken out, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered an amendment to repeal that section of the enrollment bill which permits Governors of States to send agents to the States in rebellion, to recruit and fill up quotas.

Mr. WILSON hoped this would not be adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY would like the Senator from Massachusetts to answer a question. He (Saulsbury) had seen it stated in papers that immediately after the fall of Savannah, Massachusetts had agents there to fill the quota of that State. No authority had been given to do this, but after the slaves had been put on shipboard, Gov. Andrew had made application to the President for permission to enlist these men, and it had been granted. He (Saulsbury) was opposed to this, while the young men of his State (Delaware) had to respond in person to all the drafts.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., replied that he did not know about this special case, but he knew that Gov. Andrew was an earnest and determined man, and was in favor of enlisting black men. If the agents of Massachusetts were not the first on the ground they must have traveled slower than other agents after they started.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, hoped the amendment would pass. He was opposed to permitting State agents to go the rebel States. If black men wanted to enlist they should enlist in the United States service, and not under the auspices of such men as Gov. Andrew sent to Savannah.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., in reply to Mr. Saulsbury said that Massachusetts had furnished up to December 22d, 125,437 men for three years, being a surplus of 7,814 more than the Governor had been called upon for. She had furnished 153,000 men altogether, and they were equal to 125,437 for three years. She furnished last year 43,446 recruits.

Mr. SHERMAN asked how many of these were credits for naval recruits.

Mr. WILSON believed 16,000 men. Of the entire number of men furnished by Massachusetts, 1,087 were foreign born. There has been a great deal said about importations. We imported and put into four Massachusetts regiments 907 men from Germany, and the number of black men put into the army by Massachusetts, taking the whole enlistments at home and in the rebel States, is 4,721. There are 13,000 altogether, out of 125,000, that were born out of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER said: I am not aware that any abuse has followed this section that is proposed to be stricken out. I am not aware that any evil consequences have followed from it.

Mr. GRIMES said: Have you read Gen. Sherman's letter?

Mr. SUMNER. Yes. I recollect it. It was a very pointed letter, written with the point of the sword rather than with the pen. [Laughter.] I therefore submit to the Senate, that inasmuch as no fact exists, as it is already on our statute books, it should not be hastily removed, unless some reason can be shown for the removal. The burden, therefore, is with the Senator from Pennsylvania (Buckalew), who makes the motion, to show that something wrong has occurred under this law.

Mr. BUCKALEW said: I will explain by saying that I desire each State to raise its own troops within its own limits, so that no State shall be able by the favoritism of the President of the War Department to fill its quota.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled an act for the benefit of army officers in the field. It provides that from and after the 1st day of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration; *provided* that said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of a brevet Brigadier General, or army officer entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters. It relieves all army officers from the payment of income tax, and grants to all army officers and volunteers who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, upon being mustered out of the service, three months' pay. This latter provision shall not apply to officers not on duty, nor to officers entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters. No action was taken on the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., asked and obtained leave to make a report from the Joint Committee appointed to arrange for the counting of the Presidential vote on Wednesday.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, advocated the repeal of the section. It was not necessary, now, he said, for State agents to go to the armies, as all the Generals in the field were doing their best to secure the enlistment of colored men. It was the opinion of our best Generals that the provision proposed to be stricken out was a great evil.

Mr. TEN EYCK was in favor of Mr. Buckalew's amendment.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was adopted by yeas 26, nays 12.

So the Senate adopted a clause striking out the third section of the bill of last winter, which permits recruiting agents to visit Southern States to obtain recruits for State credits.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, offered an amendment to amend by inserting in the 3d section, after the words "Be fined not exceeding $1,000," and after the words "or imprisoned not exceeding two years," the words, "nor less than three months." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALL moved to strike out from the 3d section the words, "other persons," after the words, "that any recruiting agent."

Mr. WILSON said the section referred to was not asked by the Administration. It was designed to protect helpless men every where. The African slave trade paled before the cruelties of substitute brokerage. Men were seduced from insane hospitals and put into the army. Men were drugged and put into the army in an insensible condition. More than that their bounty was taken from them. Out of $200 they sometimes got no more than $150. He understood that in New York city they had a brokers board which they regulated in Wall street.

Mr. CONNESS suggested to so amend the section that it would read: "that any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or any other person who shall for pay or profit, enlist, &c.," and this amendment was accepted by Mr. Hale in lieu of his amendment.

Further consideration of this subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution as follows:

"Representatives to Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to the number of male citizens of age having in each State the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The actual enumeration of such citizens shall be made by the census of the United States."

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the attack on Petersburg in June last, which, with the evidence taken, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, 5,000 copies of the report and testimony were ordered printed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether ministers of any religion had been exempted from military duty? If so, the reasons therefor, and their names.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Mo., offered a joint resolution proposing to compensate loyal persons for losses which may be sustained by the ratification of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment. The debate on receiving the resolution went over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., a joint resolution was passed that no payments shall hereafter be made to any railroad company who have received grants of lands on the condition that they would transport property and troops free from toll; and that the Secretary of War cause to be refunded any moneys paid to such companies.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, the Committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to report by what authority colored persons are required to have passes before they can leave Washington.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the President, in endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of the insurgents in arms against the authority of the Federal Government with a view to a negotiation for peace and a restoration of the Union, is entitled to the gratitude of a suffering and distracted country, and that with a similar view he be requested to omit no honorable exertions hereafter which may lead to that object, to wit: Peace and Union.

Mr. ROSS moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 31 yeas against 105 nays.

The resolution then went over until next Monday.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., reported from the Committee on Ways and Means an amendment to the internal revenue bill, which was made the special order from and after 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening next.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, the Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the entire military career of Gen. Rosecrans.

On motion of FERNANDO WOOD, of N. Y., a resolution was adopted declaring against any negotiation which shall admit by the remotest implication the existence of any other federal or confederate government within the territory of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md., amendment to create a board of Admiralty, was after some debate rejected—60 against 10.

The House concurred in the amendment of the committee providing for the additional midshipmen to the Naval Academy from each Congressional district. The navy appropriation bill was passed.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on and after Wednesday next, for consultation of the internal revenue act. The House agreed to the Senate's resolution to count electoral votes in joint convention, on Wednesday next.

Mr. CHANLER, of N. Y., asked but was refused leave to introduce a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for the basis upon which each of the quotas of the different districts and States had been established under all calls, with the number of troops and seamen furnished by each, and their respective terms of service.

Adjourned.

A Rousing Benefit.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 6.—The amateur performance of Hamlet at Pike's Opera House to-night for the benefit of the soldiers' families, was a grand affair. An immense audience was present. The receipts will amount to six or seven thousand dollars. The part of Hamlet was performed by Lieut. Gov. Anderson; first grave digger by Carson, Collector of Customs.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, MONDAY EVE., Feb. 6, 1865.

CATTLE—We have on sale to-day, at Allerton's about 3,600 head. The quality is better than that of last week. The extras are few, the good many, and State Oxen are plenty. The weather is clear, dry and mild. Trade is much better; best in the morning, but towards evening becomes dull. The supply is short on all grades. The top prices, excluding fancy Cattle, or extra holiday beef, are per lb net weight, fat meat, seller sinking offal, 24@25c; for medium quality, say average of good droves of Illinois Steers 18@20c; the lowest rates, including thin Steers, light Oxen, etc., are 14@18c. The quotations for extra Cattle are 24@25c.

SHEEP—There is a full supply of Sheep on the market, and prices are ½c lower—sales at 11½@12½c.

HOGS—The market is not lively. Four car loads changed hands at 14c.

SOLON ROBINSON.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 6—Midnight.

The result of the peace conference has afforded the bulls a chance of running up prices. Railway shares are better throughout, and there was more disposition to buy. A fair business was done.

Government securities were all higher. There was a good demand on gold and bonds. State bonds quiet and steady. Coal and miscellaneous shares strong and better. The bull combination in the gold market carried the price up. The supply was short, and there was considerable animation and activity, and a general disposition to believe there is to be no peace at present, which assists the market in its upward turn.

Petroleum stock market steady. The only excitement was in Pock, of which there were large sales. Pock sold at $5.00@5.50; Heydrick, $11.75; Excelsior $12.50; Germania, 95c; Knickerbocker, 58c; Buchanan farm, $1.85; Manhattan, $720; Rynd farm $49.00; United States, $28.00; Consolidated; $3.00; Cherry Run, $1.25. Petroleum market inactive, and prices higher; 49@50c for crude, 65@66c for refined in bond, and 86@88c for free.

Gallagher's New York exchange quotes: Gold 214¼; New York Central 112; Erie 75¾; Hudson 107¾; Reading 106¾; Michigan Southern 71; Illinois Central 120; Pittsburgh 81; Toledo 114½; Rock Island 95¾; North Western 39; preferred 64¾; Fort Wayne 95; Ohio and Mississippi [illegible]; Cumberland 46; Quick Silver 86¾; Mariposa 11¾. Stock and gold market very strong. Gold, after call, 215.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday Evening, Feb. 6.

TOBACCO—Sales of planter's lugs at $11.50 and medium leaf at $19.75@22.00 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Sales of county double extra inspected, double head, laid and delivered, at $9.00; single extra inspected and delivered, at $8.60 per brl.

GRAIN—Wheat better. Sales of common fall at $1.70@1.75; fair and good at $1.80; good and prime at $1.82@1.85; prime at $1.90 per bu. Corn active. Sales of 3,000 sacks mixed and yellow in prime order at $1.20; yellow at $1.22; choice white in second hand sacks at $1.22; white in new sacks at $1.25 per bu. Oats have advanced. Sales of 1,500 sacks prime in prime order at 96c; choice at 94c; do at 95c, and do in second hand sacks at 95c per bu. Barley slow. Sales of fair and prime fall at $1.80; choice at $1.83; common fall at $1.82½ per bu, sacks returned; 19 sacks at $1.20 per bu, sacks returned.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Shoulders in dry salt at 18c. Lard firm. 150 trcs prime kettle-rendered lard at 21½c, and 15 trcs choice do at 22c per lb.

WHISKY—Active. Sales of 191 brls at $2.20; 60 brls in two lots at $2.21 per gal.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR—More doing. Sales 50 brls Niagara Spring double extra at $7.35.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Sales this morning 60,000 bu at $1.48½@1.49½; on 'Change, 50,000 bu at $1.49@1.49½.

DRESSED HOGS—Advanced 50c. Sales 70 head, averaging 245 lbs, at $13.00@13.50.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 6.

MONEY—Quiet and easy, and in good supply at 6@7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet, at 109¾@109½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Shade firmer, with moderate business doing.

GOLD—Firmer, with only moderate business, opening at 214 and closing at 215¼.

STOCKS—Firmer. U. S. 6s '81 coupons, 116; 5-20s coupons, 109½; 10-40 coupons, 101¼; O. & M. certificates, 27; Cumberland, 45; Pacific M., 292; N. Y. C., 112; Erie, 75¾; Do preferred, 91; Hudson, 107; Harlem, 103¼; Reading, 106¾; M. C., 118¾; M. S., 71½; Ill. Cen., 118¾; Pittsburg, 81½; N. W., 39½; N. W. preferred, 64½; R. I., 95¾; Ft. W., 95; C. & A. preferred, 99¼.

MINING STOCKS—The Mining Stock Board in Boston is steady. The quotations are: Central 37; Franklin 25; Hancock 9; Huron 26; Isle Royale 12; Minnesota 12; Rockland 10; Copper Falls 29; Quincy 90. [illegible]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 6.

COTTON—Firmer, but not very active. Sales at [illegible] for middlings.

FLOUR—State and Western 5c better, with a moderate business. Sales at [illegible] for extra State, [illegible] for extra round-hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands. Market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Dull at $2.30@2.30½ for State, and $2.32 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] better. No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2.15. Rye quiet at $1.60. Barley steady. Malt quiet and without decided change. Oats quiet; $1.09 offered and $1.10 asked for Western.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 49@50c for crude and 69c for refined in bond, and 89@90c for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened unsettled and closed decidedly firmer, with a good demand, at $38@39.50 for new mess, closing at $39.60; $33.50@34.00 for '63 and '64 do, cash and regular way, closing at $34.00, cash; $31.50@32.00 for prime; $35.50@36.50 for prime mess; also 2,500 brls new mess, for February and March, buyer's option, part reported at $38.00, the remainder on private terms. Beef quiet at previous prices. Beef hams dull. Western, $25.50. Bacon in good demand, but held above the views of buyers. Cumberland cuts, 20½@21c. Cut meats quiet and firm at 16@18 for shoulders, and 19@22c for hams. Lard firmer at 22½c for prime Western. Butter firm at 30@40c for Ohio, and 45@50c for state. Cheese steady at 18@22c.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer and more doing at 15¼@16c for Western.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, February 6.

COTTON—Dull, unsettled and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 50c; refined, in bond, 67@68c; do. free, 85@90c.

FLOUR—Very dull and quotations merely sustained. Super at $9.50@9.75, extra at $10.00@10.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices unsettled. Corn very dull and nominal.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 6.

Loans, decrease	$ 477,565
Specie, increase	785,338
Circulation, decrease	39,343
Deposits, increase	3,433,333

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 5th, SUSY ALICE, only daughter of John F. and Susan E. Reis, aged 8 months and 20 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, 168 Third avenue.

Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

In this city, on the 5th inst., MARGARET J. HUNN, aged 29 years, wife of Major H. S. Hunn, U. S. A.

Funeral to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at 13 Randolph st. Friends of the family are invited.

In Fulton, Jan. 31st, JOHN STOCK, aged 45 years.

New Haven and Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

Amusements.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
And every night during the week, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, THE GREAT
MILTONIAN TABLEAUX
OF
PARADISE LOST.
Completely illustrating MILTON'S Great Poem and carrying out Milton's idea of
Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise!
As exhibited in London for 300 consecutive nights.
Tickets 50 cents. No half price.
Grand Exhibitions on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted at 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Exhibition commences at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
A. E. MORRISON, Proprietor.
F. LAWRENCE, Agent. fe7-h304-3t 4thp

A BENEFIT TO D. E. SHAW
will be given by his friends and pupils,
On Thursday Evening, January 9th.
Dancing to commence at 8. fe7-h281-3t 4thp

TICKETS FOR THE ANNUAL
MASQUERADE PARTY
of the Academy, to be repeated on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 22d,
Must be procured, and names REGISTERED at the Academy by the 20th. Persons not acquainted will be required to give reference. A large assortment of costumes can be rented at the Academy for the party at ONE-THIRD the usual prices.
fe7-h274-3t 4thp J. EDWIN MARTINE.

DR. WILLIAM ELDER, the distinguished Statistician, will deliver the Second of his series of
Four Free Lectures,
Under the auspices of the
Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, Young Mens' Association and Mercantile Association.
ON THE
"Debt and Resources of the Government,"
AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7th.
The stage will be reserved for the officers and members of the above Associations. fe7-h273-1t 4thp

VARIETY THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK........Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH........Acting and Stage Manager.
New and brilliant attractions. MONDAY EVENING, February 6th, immense success of J. W. McAndrews, Miss Annie Bordwell, Miss Estella Carle, Miss Celestine Carle, Mr. W. Bordwell, Mr. J. S. Edwards, Mr. H. W. Egan, Mr. Wm. Allen, Mr. J. H. Carle. These with all our present company, constitute the Mammoth Company now engaged, which will make one of the largest companies ever congregated at any one place of amusement of the kind in the United States. Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:45. fe7-h287-1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Monday evening, Feb. 6th, and every evening during the week: The Bison Circus, the most laughable burlesque ever produced on any stage, new scenes and variations by the Cow-Bell-O Gians; African Polka; Jim Brown; Oh! Mother hear my Dying Call; Acts, Songs, Dances, &c. Friday evening, Feb 10th, BENEFIT OF WM. NEVENS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Engagement of the popular actress and authoress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
Who will appear on MONDAY, Feb. 6th, and every evening until further notice in her own play of the
FELON'S DAUGHTER.
EVELINE........MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Saturday Afternoon—OLIVE LOGAN MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD........Manager.
A. D. BRADLEY........Director of Amusements.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, the great Domestic Drama, received with immense favor, entitled
FANCHON.
To conclude with
JONES' BABY.
Extra Matinee, Wednesday.
Friday, Benefit of Miss MAY HOWARD

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st.
We will sell at our salerooms on
Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock,
A large and elegant assortment of New and Second hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining Room Furniture, fine Parlor Suits, in Oil Walnut, Oak and Rosewood Chamber Suits, Secretaries, Bookcases, Office Desks, Oak Sideboards, with marble tops, Carpets, Stoves, Oil Linen Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of
OIL PAINTINGS,
And Chromo Lithographs. One splendid 16-shooter Rifle, Henry's make. Also, a quantity of Assorted Jewelry, to be sold by the dozen. Also, a general assortment of Household Goods.
fe6-h258-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Aucts.

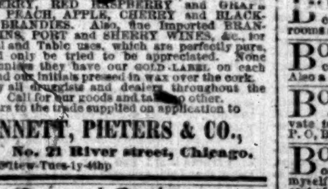
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET,
ja26-h22-1y ptup

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Piano Forte, &c., at Auction. On FRIDAY, Feb. 10th, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house No. 22 Michigan avenue, we will sell the entire Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a general variety of Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also, a fine Rosewood Grand Piano Forte. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
fe7-h356-4t Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
of Household Goods, Carpets, R. C. Bedsteads, Piano Fortes, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.
fe7-h357-5t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF
STAPLE and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., at Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.
fe1-h969-7t

Native Wines.



Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CURRANT, RED [illegible] and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, the Imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table uses, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to
BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River street, Chicago.
ja8-m289-1tew-Tues-ly-4thp

General Notices.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
We are represented at the Chicago Stock Exchange by our Mr. HENRY GREENEBAUM, and buy and sell strictly on Commission
Gold, U. S. Securities, Bank and other Stock.
We solicit orders and will execute same for responsible parties on a margin.
Country customers can arrange with us to act upon their orders by telegraph.
fe7-h358-10t 4thp HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE
AND
Illinois Military Academy, Fulton, Ill.
The spring and summer session will open February 9th. There are some vacancies, which may be filled on application. Terms $180—no extras. Address Col. D. S. COVERT, President. fe1-h981-7t 4thp

AT BALTHIS & BRO., NEW IRON STORE (Wholesale & Retail) 207 Lake street, Chicago, can be found everything that Blacksmiths and Wagon-makers use; all kinds of Bar Iron and Steel, Nails, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Poles, Hubs, … Axles, Thimble Skeins, Bellows and Anvils, Vices, Rasps and Files, Horse-shoes and Nails, Stocks and Dies, all of superior quality, and at as low prices as can be found in Chicago. Particular attention paid to filling orders from city and country. … BALTHIS & BRO.
Chicago, Jan. 19, 1865.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon in a good neighborhood, with the privilege of a renewal of the lease after the first of May. Address "J. K." Tribune office. fe7-h364-3t

FOR SALE—A Hotel. The "Brazelton" House, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. For particulars call on C. F. OLMSTED, at Oriental Mills, or address Drawer 5812, Chicago. fe7 h371-10t

FOR SALE—One of the best blooded Stallions in the country (Morgan) for sale at a great bargain, or will be exchanged for country or city property. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe-st. fe7-h369-3t

FOR SALE—Portable Engines. One 12 to 15 horse, one 8 horse, and one 4 horse power; also a 30 horse stationary. RICHARD'S Corn Sheller Works, 190 and 192 Washington street. fe5-h324-6t

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—The desirable store No. 170 West Polk street, with fixtures complete. The stock, consisting of groceries, will be sold at a bargain. This is a good chance for some one to get the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises. fe7-h388-3t

FOR SALE—A few good trucks and draft horses. Address "W," box 3825. fe7 h360 3t

FOR SALE—A good sized Wilder's patent safe. Has been but little used. Address P. O. Box 5505. fe3-h335-5t

FOR SALE—An interest in a well established and profitable manufacturing business in the city of Chicago, for the purpose of increasing said business. There is now invested in stock and machinery about thirty thousand dollars, and considerable more could be used at a profit of sixty to seventy per cent. Any one having the capital and wishing to engage in a substantial manufacturing business can learn particulars by addressing "PHŒNIX," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ills. fe7-h197-3t

FOR SALE—A good saloon, now doing a good business. Apply at 180 So. Wells street, Chicago, Illinois. fe5-h187-7t

FOR SALE—A first-class Retail Hat, Cap and Fur business, well located and a good trade established. As the present owner is going out of the retail business, good inducements will be offered. Capital required from three to four thousand dollars. For particulars address P. O. Box 1184, Milwaukee. fe3-h175-3t

FOR SALE—A Drug Store—stock, fixtures and building, doing a thriving cash business; stock well assorted and in good order. Building two stories high and in good repair. Will be sold very low as the owner wishes to go East. For further particulars apply to PAYSON TRASK, Fulton, Ill. fe1-h19-7t

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of one of the best paying Boarding Houses in Chicago. The house is furnished comfortably throughout. There are 30 boarders in the house at present. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in a good paying business. Satisfactory reasons given, by addressing "C. M.," P. O. Box 182. fe5-h181-3t

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Stock and business of a Pawnbroking establishment—doing a good business, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at 214 Randolph st. fe5-h45 7t

FOR SALE—Packing and Rendering Fixtures; 2 good boiler and No 1 wooden tank complete; 2 large 1,500 pound each kettles, 2 small do, coolers and tools, blocks, cleavers, &c., in No 1 order for packing, rendering lard, tallow, &c. Will be sold very cheap and in first-rate property. Apply to "W. H. H.," care of P. O. Box 1373. fe5-h82-1w

FOR SALE—At Neponset, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a good Warehouse with elevators and best facilities for handling grain, and situated in one of the best grain growing localities in the State. For further particulars address LYFORD & PRINCE, Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill. fe3-h64-6w

FOR SALE—Rare chance for a safe investment in a well-established manufacturing business. Contemplating a change in our business, we offer for sale our Chair Factory, with steam power attached, in fact all the requisite machinery, &c., to manufacture chairs on an extensive scale. All of said machinery is in good running order. Satisfactory arrangements can be effected to manufacture the justly celebrated "Patent Double Cane-seat Chairs," for which we have secured a large and increasing trade. To any one wishing to engage in a safe and well-established paying business no better opportunity is offered. The buildings of said Factory are large and commodious, and are well adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing business. For further particulars apply to or address LONG & BROTHER, Market st., between Preston and Jackson. fe3-h53 7t

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A Large boarding house known as the Cleveland House, No. 34 East Kinzie st. The house is only one block from the Chicago, N. W., Milwaukee and Galena Depots, and will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. This is a good investment for parties desiring to keep a hotel commanding a good and profitable patronage. Apply on the premises to ROBERT DUNCAN. fe3-h60-6t

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware, House Keeping articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. I offer for sale the retail department of my business, consisting of a stock of builders' and general hardware, house keeping articles, stoves, ranges, and furnaces. The value of hardware now on hand is about $8,000, and is contained in store No. 39 State street, City Hotel building. That of house keeping articles, stoves, ranges and furnaces is about $15,000 and is contained in stores No. 44 and 45, same building. These two branches during 1864 did a business of about $125,000, and will be sold together or separately, as desired. In order that my motives may not be misled, I will say that it is my intention to continue the manufacture of plain and japanned tin ware; also, the foundry business. A. G. GARFIELD. ja26-h66-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large front elegantly furnished room at 283 South Clark street. fe7-h382 1t

TO RENT—Office No. 9 Aiken's Building, over 186 South Water street. Rent $5.00 per month. fe7-h383-1t

TO RENT—Furnished Lodgings. At No. 13 South Water street, corner of Michigan avenue. Single and double rooms, with large closets, gas, furnished and kept in order, to rent, without board, to gentlemen only. fe7-h381-2t

TO RENT—Two Large Rooms on first floor—neatly papered and unfurnished—on West Polk street, near Blue Island avenue. O. H. HORNE, 97 Washington street. fe7-h301-1t

TO RENT—Cheap rooms, furnished to order, for students or small families. To board themselves. Also, a house to rent at 233 Huron street, North Side. fe7-h326 3t

TO RENT—Two unfurnished sleeping rooms, situated a few doors east of Halsted street, on Madison. Address "G W K" West Branch Post Office. fe7-h185-3t

TO RENT—I want to rent a house with all modern improvements, containing eight to twelve rooms, convenient to business, on the South Side, or any one having such a house will address "A B C," P. O. Box 6197. fe5-h185-7t

TO RENT—A Merchant Tailoring store—stand is one of the best and low rent. Also, part of a store to let for Gent's Furnishing Goods. Address "D," Tribune office, for ten days. fe5-h209-6t

FOR RENT—Store No. 80 Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington. Apply at the salesroom of the New England Jewelers' Association, No. 79 South Clark street. fe6-h254-3t

TO RENT—Farm or garden land. Twenty five acres near Wood Lawn. Apply to E. G. MASON, 94 Washington st. fe2-h8-7t

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As housekeeper by a widow lady aged 36 years, who has a boy 10 years old, for some middle-aged gentleman with no children. Country not objected to. Address "J. F." Box 464. fe7-h381 1t

WANTED—Situation—By a man cook. Please address "J. S." at this office. fe7-h310-1t

WANTED—A Situation—As second girl, to do chamber work. Reference given if required. Address "E. S." Tribune Office. fe7-h290-1t

WANTED—Situation—By an American lady as Housekeeper. Reference given. Address P. O. Box 3537, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—A Lady from the East, competent and with good city references, wishes a situation as housekeeper. Address "A," P. O. Box 788, Chicago. fe7-h333-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as shipping or order clerk, in a commission store, or some wholesale house. Good references given. Address "S V W," Box 1663. fe7-h315-1t

WANTED—Situation—By a young man fully competent to keep any set of books. Has had a six years' experience in the East, and can show satisfactory references. Speaks and can correspond equally well in English and German, and understands French. Address P. O. Box 6602. fe5-h182 4t

Boarding.

BOARDING—I wish to engage one or two furnished rooms, with board for my wife, baby and sister, near horse railway. Must be a good family, where few or no boarders are taken, and price moderate. Address Box 88, Chicago Post Office, stating location and terms. fe7-h365-3t

BOARDING—A young man wants to obtain board in a private family. Address "J M O," Tribune office. fe7-h364-1t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, either furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained at the St. Cloud House, 112 and 114 South Franklin street, only two minutes' walk from the Court House. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. VINTON & HAYNES. fe7-h339 1t

BOARDING—A first class suite of rooms, with board for three persons, may be had at 359 Ohio street. House first-class, with all modern improvements. References required. fe7-h340 3t

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 410 State street.

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated at 140 Wabash avenue. Also a few day boarders. fe7-h344 1t

BOARDING—Wanted by a Lady on the South Side, not far from business. Private family preferred. References given. Address P. O. Box 1668. fe6-h255-3t

BOARDING—I wish to engage one or two unfurnished rooms with board for myself and wife. South Side, north of Harrison and east of State street, preferred. Am willing to pay a fair price in some good place. Am ready to engage the place any time before the first of March. Parties in the habit of advertising their rooms need not apply. Advertise for the reason I have no time to spare. Best of city reference given. Address with terms and location "A," Tribune office. fe5-h136-3t

BOARDING—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, in a genteel family. Good accommodations required in a good part of the city. Address by mail 186½ South Water street. E. G. WOLCOTT. fe4-h130-1t

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of [illegible] … apply or address Dr. THIERS, No. 12[illegible] Broadway, New York.

Strayed.

STRAYED—On Saturday afternoon, from corner of Cass and Huron streets, a Black Colt, about eight months old, one white foot. Any one giving information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. Address RUMSEY & CO., 148 South Water street. fe7-h317-3t

STRAYED—A Black Horse ran away on Monday afternoon. He started on Michigan avenue and ran up State street towards Camp Douglas. Had on harness at the time, with shafts attached. Whoever has found said horse will please leave word at 883 Wabash avenue or 106 South Water street. fe7-h341-1t

Lost.

LOST—Yesterday morning on State street, a dark brown or black pocket-book containing about four hundred dollars in currency, mostly green backs, and some dollar bills, compound interest notes. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return to 512 State street.

LOST—$5 Reward—On Sunday morning, the 5th instant, from 126 Chicago avenue, a young female black and tan terrier. … will be paid to any one leaving her at the … Board of Trade, 1[illegible]5 Lake street.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—In every county for a new religious work, containing popular biographies of Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, Fathers and Martyrs; also the History of the Indian Races, including the Minnesota Massacre, by Hon. J. T. Headley. Agents are getting as high as thirty orders per day for it. Also War Maps, Engravings, &c. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. fe2-h231-6t

WANTED—Agents to canvass for beautifully illustrated works, sold only by subscription. Canvassers earning $25 per week. Apply at 128 South Clark street. JOHNSON, FRY & CO.

WANTED—Agents to sell the cheapest and best double-thread Sewing Machine in the market. … Address D. A. FLACK, P. O. Box 464, Chicago, Ill. fe7-h327-3t

WANTED—Agents—$50 to $100 per month—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the celebrated "COMMON SENSE" SEWING MACHINE. The machine will hem, stitch, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt, bind, and embroider in a most superior manner. Every machine warranted three years. Price only $18. We will pay good salesmen from $50 to $150 per month, and travelling expenses, or give a commission by which twice that amount can be made. Circulars sent free. Address H. B. DUSE & CO., 91 Dearborn street, (second floor) Chicago, Ill. We will pay $1,000 for any machine, high price or low price, that will make a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic stitch than ours. Every third stitch can be cut, and the cloth cannot be worked or pulled apart.

WANTED—Agents everywhere, to canvass for our great gift enterprise. This is something that will take well wherever introduced, and agents are making immense profits. One of them, a soldier, lately writes us: "I made $50 in one day." Send for circulars, giving full particulars, to C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. fe7-h339-6t

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price $1.50. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. No circumstances in the history of the rebellion have developed better material for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. Agents everywhere are sending in the most favorable reports of business. One agent orders 150 copies, the result of his first six days canvass. Another got 56 subscribers, out of 100 solicited to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given, on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO., Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. fe6-h199-3t

WANTED—Agents—In every county in all the West, to sell HOME ON A FURLOUGH. Every soldier's family should have a copy. Every loyal household should have a copy. In fact, every family who has a father, husband or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess Home on a Furlough. It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war. This engraving is sold exclusively by agents. It is a pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application. We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mail free, on receipt of the price, $2.50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. Also, CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN, GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON, and other Engravings. Send stamp for circular to agents to F. R. RANDALL & CO., 97 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2200.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day, male or female, can clear $50 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business, that pays over 500 per cent. A capital of $2 to $5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid paying business. Address, sending two stamps, for full particulars, R. WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago. fe2 h6-4t

WANTED—Agents—$21 to $28 a day—Agents wanted to sell the "CHAMPION" $15 Sewing Machine, single or double thread, making the stitch alike on both sides. We will pay $100 per month and all expenses, or give a commission at which the above wages can be made. For particulars address, with stamp, JAS. CLIFF, President Champion Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O. N. B.—This machine does not infringe on any sewing machine.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The best working and best finished cheap machine in the market. Retail price, $18. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 32, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—Agents—In every town and county in the Northwest to sell the GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT, by Horace Greeley. This is the standard history of the war. The most saleable work ever published. Wanted immediately, an agent for St. Louis, Mo. Also, agents to sell our magnificent steel plate engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Greeley and Sheridan, together with a large assortment of books and albums at the lowest rates. Agents will do well to send for our circulars. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2013.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce our new Shaw & Clark sixteen dollar Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—Good Agents make $5 to $10 per day selling the improved patent "Star" No-Chimney Burner, for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a brilliant light, free from smoke or smell. Samples sent, post paid, for 50 cents. Agents for thirty cents. Circulars free. JAMES EDGAR, 36 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—Agents—1,000 Agents who can make $100 a month selling my Agency Goods, such as LLOYD'S Maps and Charts in sheets and on Rollers, 300 assorted Colored Prints and Lithographs, Battle Scenes, Generals, and Fancy Pieces. New Circulars for 1865. S. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—The Evanston Fruit Farm is offered for sale, as a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises or by mail to HENRY M. KIDDER & CO., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—Owners of Farms and country residences, or city property, will do well to call and leave the same with us. No charge unless a sale is made. We also negotiate sales of stores, hotels, boarding houses, saloons, &c., &c. We will offer rare inducements to all who give us a call. T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 16 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 80 acres, sixteen miles from Chicago; one mile from a good railroad station, 25 acres under cultivation and 40 acres timber, all fenced; $1,800, on time. One of 120 acres, $1,800; one of 80 acres, $2,500. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—3200 acres in a body near one-fourth under plow. No fencing necessary to cultivate the whole. One large farm dwelling and three tenant houses. Lying on the St. Louis Railroad, one and a half miles north of Odell and eighty miles south of Chicago. Permanent water, choice rolling surface. Price $20 per acre. Address BRONSON MURRAY, Irving House, New York.

FOR SALE—Land—One Farm in Stark county, Ill., containing 240 acres, fenced and broke; small house and running water; good stock farm. Also, 1 farm and 1 mill south of Buda Station, in Bureau county, Ill., containing 240 acres improved. Good dwelling house, and running water; good stock farm. For further particulars inquire of COURTNEY WARREN, Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—The best Grain, Stock and Dairy Farm in DuPage County, three quarters of a mile east of Naperville, and 30 miles from Chicago, containing 187½ acres, [illegible] of it timber, A No. 1 buildings, fruit and fences, two good wells, running and living water. Price $55 per acre. Apply on the premises. J. P. PLATT.

FOR SALE—A splendid Stock Farm of 240 acres, 4 miles south of city limits and the new stock yards. Has a house worth $2,500, barn $1,000, tenant-house, ice house, timber, fenced, and all the land good for cultivation and grass. No waste land. For a Stock Farm it has not an equal. Price $45 per acre. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3407.

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of fine high rolling prairie, near Forrest, Livingston Co., on the Toledo and Peoria R. R., near coal and timber. I offer the second edition of lands never before in market, entered early and very choice. I shall be at Forrest on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of February. Inquire of L. J. Krack, Esq., of Forrest, who will show the lands. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3407.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—To say a few words to farmers and mechanics, particularly throughout Northern Illinois. Gentlemen—We are nearing the close of our great and glorious struggle, but we must not slacken our efforts. The depleted ranks of our armies must be filled. The last call for 300,000 must be met. If you have the men in your communities to spare, send them forward to the front. But if your agricultural and mechanical interests will suffer thereby, send us the number of men required to fill your quota, and we will enlist them for ONE, two or three years, as you may order, and on very reasonable terms. We solicit calls and correspondence. E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers. We beg leave to call the attention of Ward and Town Committees, and Mutual Protective Clubs, to our Agency for filling town quotas and furnishing substitutes. We are doing a strictly legitimate business. One of our firm (E. F. A.) is an authorized recruiting officer for the United States Navy. ALIENS and VETERAN recruits can be credited to any town where their principals reside. Any town or sub-district can have their quotas filled through our agency, and on the lowest terms. Orders should be sent as early as possible. Office, northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, Chicago. E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—To inform all concerned in the Draft that we are prepared now to fill Town Quotas with ONE, TWO and three years Volunteers on very reasonable terms. Town Committees will find it for their interest to give us a call, or address us by letter. Office northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, Chicago. E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers. We beg leave to call the attention of Ward and Town Committees, and Mutual Protective Clubs, to our Agency for filling town quotas and furnishing substitutes. We are doing a strictly legitimate business. One of our firm (E. F. A.) is an authorized recruiting officer for the United States Navy. ALIENS and VETERAN recruits can be credited to any town where their principals reside. Any town or sub-district can have their quotas filled through our agency, and on the lowest terms. Orders should be sent as early as possible. Office, northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, Chicago. E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the New Regiments. Highest bounty paid. Quotas filled on favorable terms. Committees are invited to confer with us before closing contracts. BUTLER, HILL & CO., 134 Clark street, Room 13, up-stairs, Chicago. P. O. Box 3725.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for one year. Highest bounty in the city paid, and choice of regiments. Our men are all credited to Cook county. Office 133 Dearborn st. MAJOR, MARS & CO.

WANTED—40 Men to fill my Company in Col. Shaffner's New Regiment. $300 Bounty. Headquarters, 139 Dearborn street. CAPT. DECKER.

WANTED—Highest bounty paid recruits enlisting into the 15th U. S. Infantry, (regular army.) Recruits credited to any district in the State of Illinois. For information inquire of Lieut. JOSEPH H. HOBS, Recruiting Officer 15th U. S. Infantry, Room No. 5, Larmon's Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, Chicago.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes for all branches of the service. The highest bounties in the city paid without any deductions. No swindling nor humbug permitted. Choice of service or regiment. Runners receive $25 to $50 for every recruit. Apply at the United States Recruiting Agency Office, 85 Randolph street, up-stairs. One of the most reliable offices in the city, as all engagements are most scrupulously fulfilled. CLANCY & CO. N. B.—We also want men for guard duty to go as volunteers. A number of credits on hand to be disposed of to-day.

WANTED—Substitutes. Recruits are wanted for the new regiments. Quotas of ward and county towns filled for one or two years at reasonable rates. ISAAC … 85 Clark street.

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—A black colt, about eight months old; picked up last week. The owner can have it by proving property, paying … by calling at … West Side.

Wanted.

WANTED—All young men to know that they can have a luxuriant growth of whiskers and moustaches in three weeks by sending 25 cents and stamp to Dr. C. J. AVERY, P. O. Box 644, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced woman as a forewoman in a laundry. American preferred. Also four or five first class ironers. Call at 107 Lake street, at 10 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man, with a good acquaintance in the Eastern cities, to travel Eastward and solicit orders for a strong commission house in this city. To a suitable party a liberal salary will be given and all expenses paid. Address, with references, and state your experience, P. O. Box 719, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent two rooms and two bedrooms, plainly furnished, including cook stove, by a plain, respectable American family. Rent would be paid in advance. Address JAMES THOMPSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—One bookkeeper, two clerks, one porter and one driver, and one bartender. Other situations open. All in want of situations should apply. Applicants … enclose two stamps. Mercantile Employment Agency, 85 Randolph street, Room No 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—A healthy Wet Nurse. Apply at DR. HOLLISTER'S, 20 Washington street, between 2 and 3 P. M. for two days.

WANTED—A man to work on a foot lathe. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up-stairs.

WANTED—To Rent, A house containing from 8 to 10 rooms, by a tenant who would be willing to purchase part of the furniture. Must be on the South Side, and not over fifteen minutes walk from the Postoffice. Address, stating terms, &c., P. O. Box 4739.

WANTED—A young man wants to learn the Photographic business. Address "J. K. O." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A young lady wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework or sewing … Address for three days … Tribune Office.

WANTED—The subscriber having $1,000, would like to buy an interest in some good retail grocery well established. South Side preferred. Has had experience in the business. Good references given. Address Box 3184, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Who would like to have their straight hair converted into beautiful and graceful CURLS for one dollar and two three cent stamps enclosed? I will send a preparation and a recipe for curling the hair, so that it will remain in the shape desired. Address A. M. MILLER, Chicago, Box 269.

WANTED—A partner with a capital of $5,000 or $6,000, in a wholesale house. Business well established and profits good. No one need apply unless they have the required capital, and are able to furnish the best of references. Address "A. D." P. O. Box 464.

WANTED—To Rent—A large furnished house, suitable for a first-class boarding house. Must be in a central and eligible location. A perfectly responsible tenant, who will have no objection to board the owner and his family, can be found by addressing (with location) … Tribune office.

WANTED—A Cook and Chambermaid, at 223 Michigan avenue. Two girls accustomed to work together preferred, and none but those having first class references need apply. Call between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—To Rent—By a man and wife (no children) two or three rooms convenient for housekeeping. Must be in a good locality. Reference required. Address "W W," Tribune Office or P. O. Box 1125, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Correspondence—By a young man. Object to pass away time and for general improvement. No humbug and strict confidence. Please address W. J. STEWART, … Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A girl to do plain sewing. Call at No 26 Washington street, between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—To Rent—A building 30x60, two stories in height, suitable for light manufacturing business. Not particular about the location. Address "C. F. A." City Hotel.

WANTED—By a young man having a large acquaintance, a situation as a salesman or to travel part of the time. Address P. O. Box 3092.

WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, who has worked nearly three years at bookbinding, … a situation in some good house where he can work under instructions. Wages not the object, but a good chance to learn. Address for two weeks or more "J. S. A." Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred), to engage in a business, by which $75 to $150 a week may be earned, … a year, without interfering with other business. … Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs, or send stamp for full information to Box 5642, Chicago, Ill. We are always here from year to year.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $40 per month and rations; Teamsters at $40 per month and ration. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For information apply at the Government Office, 128 South Water street, Chicago. WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

WANTED—Ladies—Send address with stamp, to P. O. Box 6080, Chicago, and receive by return mail information of inestimable value—to married ladies only.

WANTED—A good man with $350 can secure a partnership in an honorable, pleasant and lucrative business. Address "Quincy," this office.

WANTED—To Druggists. A young man, qualified to take charge of a first class store, desires an engagement in the West or Southwest, by the first of March. Would be willing to travel for a wholesale house. Testimonials as to ability and integrity furnished. Address for one week JAMES WILSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—We want immediately a FIRST CLASS Traveling Salesman, one acquainted with our business preferred. A liberal salary will be paid for an A No. 1 man, and none others need apply. Will furnish best of references as to character, ability, &c. KIDDER, HOYT & CO., Wholesale Stationers, 64 Lake street, corner State.

WANTED—Immediately, eight or ten good Straw Milliners at PALMER'S Bleaching Establishment, 89 North Clark street.

WANTED—A room on the West Side, suitable for a Select School. Address "F D," Box 380.

WANTED—To rent, a genteel House of seven or eight rooms, from the first of May, on Wabash avenue or one of the cross streets, north of Fourteenth street and east of State street. No objections to buying some Furniture. … a permanent tenant by addressing … Box 1976.

WANTED—Two good sized unfurnished rooms and board for a family of three. Are willing to pay a good price for good accommodations. Prefer a private family on the South Side, north of Harrison and east of State. For particulars address "B W," Box 547.

WANTED—Township and Ward Committees will find it to their interest to call on us if they want Volunteers. Contracts made with parties who will deal fairly with you. LESTER & BAILEY, rooms 7, 8 and 9, up stairs, 122 South Clark st.

WANTED—A young man, honorably discharged from the army after three years service; of good business habits and qualifications, a good accountant and fair penman, desires a situation in a Commission or Wholesale Grocery house. Any one wishing his services, please address … P. O. Box 2354.

WANTED—Information—Of J. S. Miller, about 28 years of age, joined the 33d regiment Georgia volunteers, in the company of Capt. John A. Parker, in March, 1862. His father, John G. Miller, having located in Fairbury, Livingston county, State of Illinois, would be thankful to any one for any information respecting the said J. S. Miller, and his whereabouts. Also, Wm. Hanson, Madison Greenwood.

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good canal boat; address me by letter, stating price, age of boat, etc. S. C. JACK, Box 57, Chillicothe, Ill.

WANTED—By a wholesale drug house, a Travelling Agent and an Order Clerk. References required. Address drawer 129 Milwaukee Post Office Wis.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Verses' Diamond Drops, a never failing and harmless remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. All married ladies will find it a never-failing preventative … and are invited to send a red stamp for a circular, or two dollars and a quarter for a bottle. G. H. MOULTON & CO., General Agents, Drawer 6361, Chicago, Illinois. For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. R. BALL & CO., Druggists, … South Clark street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Union Park Property. A choice Lot 100 feet front … adjoining the elegant mansion of S. B. … $100 per foot. … Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue. First-class Frame House and Lot on Wabash avenue, north of Congress street. … A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residences in North Division. Brick House, two story … with lot, … on North Clark street … GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots on Wabash Avenue, Michigan Avenue, Third Avenue and Fourth Avenue on the South side, at prices varying from $8,500 to $16,000. Also, on the West Side, in various locations, houses and lots … T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 16 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—That beautiful estate on Michigan Avenue corner of … Possession given 1st of May. Apply to … Room No. 3, over 31 Wells street, or to the … at Lancaster, Mass. E. W. WILLARD.

FOR SALE—In North Division east of Clark street, House and Lot, … fine location. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine Brick Residence on Third avenue … the modern improvements … SHIMP, 92 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—Several fine lots on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street … on Clark, near Harrison street … on Fourth avenue … on the corner of West Randolph … T. FREEMAN, 124 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A well … Cottage House, 27 South Green street, between West Madison and Washington streets … Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—Two Dwelling houses and lots, … in the very best part of the city … Madison st. …

FOR SALE—House and lot, … Huron street, … with all modern improvements …

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WE[EKLY]

Chicago Tribun[e]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 18[65]

THE NEWS.